THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 45

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

FCC Probe Is Ordered; Sweden Warned of Attack; OPA Not to Stop Motorists

The World's Day—January 19, 1943

Washington: House Orders FCC Investigation

An investigation of the Federal Communications Commission was ordered by the House to be undertaken by a special committee headed by Representative Cox (D) of Georgia. [Page 11.]

Youths of 17 now may enlist in the United States Army reserves, but they won't be called into service until sometime during the six months after their 18th birthdays. Recruiting officials said this was the first time in a generation that boys have been permitted to enlist in the United States Army before they became 18 years old. They must be American citizens and have their parents' consent.

President Roosevelt, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, directed all striking anthracite coal miners to go back to work at once, saying that if they failed to comply with his directive in 48 hours, the Government would take the necessary steps to protect the security of the nation against a strike which comes at a time of a shortage of fuel in wartime.

The date for drafting married men with children is still uncertain, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said at a press conference. He said the size of the armed forces would be one factor in determining the date.

Forty per cent less fuel oil has been ordered by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes for manufacturers of materials not vital to the war, and other "non-essential" establishments, in 17 Eastern States. The cut holds until April 1. [Page 3.]

A new Liberty Ship will be named in memory of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro agricultural scientist. The time and place of the launching have not yet been determined.

Petroleum Administrator Ickes said that petroleum inventories in the Eastern States "remained critically close to minimum safe working levels" during the week ended Jan. 9, adding, however, that the elimination of pleasure driving, plus an increase in tank car shipments, aided somewhat in checking the rate of inventory decline.

In Europe: Sweden Prepares for Possible Attack

Sweden's Prime Minister, Per Albin Hansson, warned the Swedish Parliament of possible attack, urged the "utmost defense," and declared "beyond any doubt we will defend ourselves," adding that this warning was given against "a background most serious." [Page 7.]

Twenty Belgian hostages were executed by the Germans during December in reprisal for killings of three German soldiers, the Free Belgian News Agency reported. Rewards totalling $65,000 are offered for arrests of killers of two German soldiers in Brussels recently.

Foreign Ministers of the Allied Governments in London and a representative of the French National Committee conferred at the British Foreign Office with Foreign Minister Anthony Eden.

Polish Prime Minister, Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, told Polish troops in Scotland that the hour of the offensive is approaching and "you will attack soon and will open the doors of Europe."

New England: OPA Men Ordered Not to Stop Cars

Chiefs of Police of Massachusetts, meeting at Boston today were told by State Office of Price Administration head that OPA investigators are "under strict orders" not to stop automobiles on the highway, in enforcement of the pleasure driving ban.

Massachusetts emergency fuel conservator, Thomas F. Sullivan, declares kerosene stocks at lowest ebb of winter today. However, weather is mild and replenishment shipments are expected in a day or two.

State biennial budget for two years beginning July 1, 1943, probably will not be ready before Jan. 27, Governor Saltonstall announced today.

Seventeen-year-old Wellesley Hills boy took quick advantage of lowering of age limit for enlistment in the Army reserves and filed application with Aviation Cadet Board this morning. [Page 5.]

National: New Super Aviation Fuel 100 Octane

At Bayway, N. J., a new catalytic cracking plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been put in operation to make a new super aviation fuel in large quantities. The fuel is 100 octane gasoline. It gives to fighting planes of the United Nations a greatly expanded carrying capacity and range. [Financial Page.]

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins disclosed at a Town Hall meeting in New York proposed revisions of the Social Security plan which would make it provide larger old-age pension payments and maternity, funeral and other benefits. She said they might be presented to President Roosevelt soon.

Americas: Chile Guarding Strategic Centers

Strategic ports, mining centers and districts of Southern Chile settled by German colonists have been placed under the control of Chile's armed forces by a presidential decree declaring them "zones of emergency."

Dr. Alberto Guani, Uruguayan Foreign Minister, is flying up the East Coast of South America toward the United States on a trip during which he said he hoped to obtain a loan of 100,000,000 Uruguayan pesos ($53,000,000) for public works to relieve threatened unemployment.

Canada: Mrs. Roosevelt in Montreal for Talk

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has arrived in Montreal to speak tonight at a Russian War Relief rally. It is her first visit to Montreal in seven years.

Japan: Tojo's Position to Be Strengthened

Premier Hideki Tojo's position in the Japanese Government will be greatly strengthened by two bills to be introduced when the Parliament reconvenes on Thursday, reports the Berlin Radio quoting a Tokyo dispatch.

One bill makes the Premier the superior of other members of the Cabinet with powers to direct them in conduct of their Ministries.

The second bill empowers him to direct all activities connected with expansion of war production. Premier Tojo already holds powers greater than those of most of his predecessors, but apparently it was found necessary to provide legal basis for his assumption of unprecedented authority.

Other bills designed to increase power of the Army-dominated government would abolish election of mayors and make them appointive, and reduce sharply membership of municipal legislative councils.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, January 19, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Easy Steps to Correct English	10
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	8
God is Ever Present (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Vermont Letter	3
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	14
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	11

New Carrier's Name Will Be Yorktown

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—Some seven years after she sponsored the first aircraft carrier to bear the name Yorktown, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will return here Thursday to sponsor a namesake for the gallant ship sunk in the Battle of Midway.

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:11 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:39 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:12 p. m.; ends Thursday at 7:39 a. m.

Food Experts Hope to Break Down Barriers

Better flow of beef and butter into markets is aim of all-State parley in Boston today.

More beef and more butter will find their way to consumer tables in the next few weeks under a statewide plan of action which the Food Advisory Committee of Massachusetts hopes to evolve at the first all-State meeting of food experts in Boston this afternoon.

The meeting, called by John H. Sullivan, State Supervisor of the Food Distribution Administration, will bring together the strongest galaxy of food experts ever assembled in this state for the study of maldistribution of food supplies which are said to result in huge surpluses in one place and scarcity in another.

Among the delegates to discuss reports of dry markets in Boston, as contrasted with rumors of butter and beef in plenty from rural and municipal stores in other parts of Massachusetts and New England, will be Charles Ruggiero, President of the United Markets; James J. Byrnes, President of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company; John Cifrino, President of Supreme Markets, Inc.; Charles W. Chamberlain, New England Manager of Armour & Co.; Harvey P. Hood, President of H. P. Hood Sons Co.; Harry Huggins, General Manager of General Baking Co.; Cutler Downer, President of H. Harris Co.; James O. Arthur, President of the Boston Wholesale Grocery Co.; Arthur D. Hall, President of Abbott Hall & Co.; William A. Mann, President of William A. Mann & Co.; Israel Wald, President of the New England Wholesale Meat Dealers' Association; William A. Doe, Regional Vice-President of the National Association of Hotel and Restaurant Meat Purveyors.

The committee will concentrate on the basic problems of the moment, beef and butter. Their plan will be to ascertain the extent to which surpluses can be redistributed to shortage areas, first on an intercity basis, then on an interstate basis, and finally on a national plan of distribution and exchange.

Not only the committee, but every food research group in Massachusetts has been confronted daily with reports of a maladjustment of food supplies. One businessman in Boston reported his failure to find shelves with any beef on them in this city over the week end. But up in Nashua, N. H., the same week end, he could buy any amount of meat, with selected cuts.

A rural grocer who has handled only the best beef products now says he is unable to supply his customers who, in turn, are unable to get into large metropolitan areas for their beef. He claimed that intown retail stores had plenty of beef, while his shelves were consistently empty.

It is this type of maladjustment in distribution that the food experts will begin to study this afternoon on a scale promising quick results.

President Orders Miners to End Strike; Russians Break Siege of Leningrad; MacArthur's Men Capture Sanananda

Coal men warned to return to work or face 'necessary steps' by Government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Roosevelt told striking anthracite miners today to go back to work or face the consequences.

In telegrams sent to 33 national and local officials of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Roosevelt ordered the men to go back to work or prepare for the "necessary steps" by the Government to protect the nation.

Mr. Roosevelt acted as Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

He directed "all miners in the anthracite coal fields who are now out on strike to return at once to their jobs of producing vitally needed coal for their country."

Text of Telegram

Text of the President's telegram: "On Friday, Jan. 15, 1943, the National War Labor Board issued a directive order calling upon all miners on strike in the anthracite coal fields to return to work immediately. I have been informed that several thousand miners refuse to obey the order of the War Labor Board and are still out on strike. In the interest of the war effort, all directive orders of the National War Labor Board must be complied with by all employers and all employees.

"Therefore, as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, I direct all miners in the anthracite coal fields who are now out on strike to return at once to their job of producing vitally needed coal for their country.

"If this order is not complied with in 48 hours, your Government will take necessary steps to protect the security of the nation against a strike which is doing serious injury to the war effort."

It is hoped that Mr. Roosevelt's directive will be sufficient to send the wavering rank-and-file strikers, now numbering about 12,350, back to work.

Indecisive Efforts

Earlier governmental efforts to send the men back have been indecisive.

One copy of the telegram went to John L. Lewis.

George W. Taylor, Acting Chairman of the WLB, in a letter to the President made public by the White House, described the walkout as violating the labor-industry-no-strike agreement and the WLB directive of Jan. 15 in which the Labor Board ordered the striking miners to resume operations immediately and settle their grievances without halting production.

The Board pointed out that when the strike began early in January, the strikers gave as their reason for leaving work an increase in their dues levied by the Constitu-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Associated Press Cablephoto

After the Nazis Visited London

Girls sweep up shattered glass outside of a London department store which felt the effects of one of the two "feeble" aerial raids sent by the Germans against the British Capital on Jan. 17 and 18 in retaliation for the heavy and damaging raids on Berlin by the Royal Air Force.

British Eighth Army, only 50 miles from Tripoli, meets little opposition.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

With the 17-month siege of Leningrad raised and the British Eighth Army within 50 miles of Tripoli in North Africa, the Allies continued their triumphant progress.

Less spectacular, but highly significant, was the news from New Guinea that Sanananda, the last Japanese stronghold of consequence in the Buna-Gona area, had been captured by General MacArthur's men.

Russian, morale was stimulated immensely by the relief of the former Russian Capital, with its 1,000,000 wartime inhabitants, who have had to depend for supplies on transport planes, or on small boats or a light railway over the ice of Lake Ladoga.

The surprise operation was carried out after two or three hours of terrific shelling, which helped to demolish the eight miles of barbed wire, pill boxes, and mines of the elaborate German defense works.

The ensuing rush of infantry brought the fall of the Nazi-held fortress of Schlüsselburg, with the loss of 13,000 Germans and the routing of four German divisions.

The breaking of a corridor, only five miles at the narrowest point, isolating Leningrad from the rest of Russia has brought the old Capital once more in railroad touch with Moscow and Murmansk.

Further south, Russian troops were reported to have entered Kamensk, a railway center on the Donets River, 85 miles north of Rostov. They appear to have forced a crossing of the river and to be heading for the great port at the mouth of the Don.

Events moved quickly in North Africa, where the British Eighth Army apparently is meeting little or no resistance from Marshal Rommel's forces and has reached a point less than 50 miles from Tripoli. Tarhuna, in the vicinity of which fighting was reported, is only 40 miles from the great Italian port. A second Allied force, which has been following the coast, was reported to have bypassed the port of Misurata and to have reached Zliten, 90 miles from Tripoli.

It would appear that Marshal Rommel is not contemplating resistance in Tripolitania, but is intent on forming a junction with the von Nehring force in Tunisia. The Tunisian border is some 100 miles west of Tripoli.

Meanwhile the Allies have not been inactive in the Pacific. Apart from the successful move of the American and Australian force on New Guinea which has captured the Sanananda stronghold and is already in contact with the Japanese outposts around Salamaua, the Navy reports a fresh list of successes by the American submarines. Their sinkings include a destroyer, 1 large cargo ship, 1 medium-sized cargo vessel, 1 transport, 1 large tanker, and 2 smaller vessels. The Navy refused to identify the areas in which these vessels were sunk.

Attlee Sees Allied Accord on Africa; House Tackles Britain's 'New Future'

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—The British Parliament reassembles today for a session which will see the first big steps taken in shaping the future of this country.

Reforms in social security, rehousing, slum clearance, education, distribution of industry, planning of town and country, agricultural policy—all come within the scope of the new session.

Moreover these issues will introduce discussion on such interlinking questions as postwar industrial policy and international economic and social collaboration.

It is a tremendous task ahead of Parliament. Each topic would have been big enough for the main theme of a whole session in the past. But this Parliament is beginning to perceive what is expected of it.

Parliament reassembles fully aware that this nation considers that the phase of preliminary discussions has passed and that the time for action in laying the actual foundations of the new Britain has arrived.

Its members know from contact with their constituencies during the Christmas recess the extent to which the postwar structure is already taking shape in the thoughts and hopes of ordinary people.

Programs of Experts

The nation's ablest experts have made their recommendations—Sir William Beveridge on social security, Mr. Justice Uthwatt on control of land values, and Lord Justice Scott on planning the best use of land, and especially rural reconstruction.

The Parliament has already debated the Uthwatt and Scott reports. Debate on the Beveridge report will be the high spot of the discussions of domestic policy in the coming session. And on all three reports, the British public now expects action without more delay.

The Government is committed to the introduction of reconstruction legislation. It remains to be seen whether it is bold enough and comprehensive enough to satisfy the majority of public opinion.

Meanwhile the extent of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

War Review Expected From Churchill Later

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 19

Prime Minister Churchill is expected eventually to give the House of Commons a full report on the progress of the war but this review is not looked for until the House, which reconvenes today following a lengthy Christmas recess, is fairly well under way.

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, told the opening session of Parliament today that Great Britain could "look forward to 1943 with justifiable confidence," and that the successes scored by the Allied nations last year were to be viewed with "sober satisfaction."

In a brief statement on the war situation pending an anticipated complete review by Prime Minister Winston Churchill within the next few days, Mr. Attlee lauded the "wonderful achievements" of the Russian Army and said "it looks as if none of the great force (before Stalingrad) will escape from the trap."

Describing the Allied objective in North Africa as total destruction of enemy forces, he told the House that bad weather in Tunisia had restricted movement of motorized forces and had "seriously affected the provision of airfields."

"We have every confidence in General Eisenhower and General Anderson and the men of the Allied forces," he said.

Allied-French Co-operation

Referring to reports of differences between the British and Americans over the political line-up in North Africa, Mr. Attlee declared that it was only natural that French affairs should not appear in the same light to the two Allied nations, but added that "such variations of outlook . . . ought not be exaggerated."

"Everyone there is co-operating," he asserted. "French civil authorities are co-operating fully with the Allied forces, just as

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Walker Fires First Salvo in Drive for '44

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General of the United States and new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today unfurled the central banners of the 1944 Presidential march by which he hopes to gain a fourth consecutive term either for the Democratic Party or for President Roosevelt himself.

The heart of the Democratic program, which the party will seek to advance in Congress during the coming months and which it will carry forward into the next campaign, will, Mr. Walker declared, embrace:

1. The proposition that the prosecution of the war and the building of the peace are "indivisible" and that America's international freedom can be secured only by fullest international collaboration.

2. The proposition that the Federal Government must and will accept whatever responsibility necessary to guarantee freedom from want and unemployment through the substantial extension of social security measures and that full peacetime employment can be made a reality after this war.

3. The proposition that the American people, having achieved great social reforms through the initiative of the Democratic Party, cannot trust their continuance to "forces that hold contrary views." As Mr. Walker said, "We dare not risk having the wise and humane measures that have been achieved nullified by enemies of these measures."

Essence of Policy

This is the essence of Democratic national policy which the newly elected Chairman unfolded to his Committee colleagues, which he later delivered as a nation-wide radiocast last night and which he outlined in some detail to correspondents.

But talk of high matters of party purpose was only part of the agenda which engrossed the Democratic National Committee here all day yesterday—an agenda which quickly lengthened as the Committee men and women warmed to their own oratory. For before the meeting was over, it had:

Begun with a dignified but comprehensive endorsement of its retiring Chairman, Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx, for his prospective post as Minister to Australia, and ended with a frenzied eulogy, unanimously passed with a whoop and a hurrah, charging that if the United States Senate failed to confirm him it would be a party to a conspiracy which was a "dastardly, treasonable plot" to hamper, destroy confidence in and embarrass the Commander in Chief.

Confidence in Flynn

Ultimately concluded by throwing the entire dictionary including the Scandinavian into the defense of the President's former campaign manager and advising the Democratic members of the Senate they had every reason to have "complete confidence and faith in the probity, honor and capacity of Hon. Edward J. Flynn."

Left the impression that if anything can be made good by saying so, Mr. Flynn should emerge from the charges which have been leveled against him a diplomat combining the qualities of Benjamin Franklin and Benjamin Disraeli.

Made a still further gesture of conciliation toward James A. Farley, who has been on the outs with Mr. Roosevelt since the third term issue and whom the committee now very much wants back in the working fold. Twice Mr. Walker pointedly spoke cordially to his friend, Mr. Farley, and it only remains for Mr. Farley to take the olive branch which has thus been offered—unless he should, perhaps, conclude that it was a fourth, not merely a third, term attached to it.

Casey Explains

Heard a little irritated, grass-roots criticism of Washington bureaucrats and their high-handed treatment of deserving folk, like local politicians, but received an assurance from Eugene B. Casey, one of the President's less anonymous assistants, who said that the fault ninety-nine and nine tenths of the time was that under-officials were not faithfully carrying out

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Withhold Judgment, Pepper Asks on Flynn

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 19

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, urged his colleagues to withhold judgment on the nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia as witnesses were called to appear tomorrow at the public hearing.

Senator Pepper said he hoped and believed that Mr. Flynn, who resigned as Democratic National Committee Chairman, would be given a full opportunity to present his side of the case. Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, has said Mr. Flynn and those protesting the nomination would be given the opportunity to present all pertinent evidence.

Broader Base for Allies' Plans Becomes Increasingly Urgent

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — A broader base for United Nations war plans has again moved into the foreground of discussions in high quarters and there are indications today that what has long been considered a desirable development is now regarded as an urgent necessity, calling for prompt action if dangerous pitfalls in the path of the Allies' future are to be avoided.

Some device for bringing Russia more actively into higher war councils is regarded as being of major importance to both a successful prosecution of the war and to sound foundations of postwar peace. And the cavalier treatment which China has received so far continues to be a source of embarrassment to all concerned.

From the moment of the entrance of the United States into the war there has been a degree of collaboration in military matters seldom if ever before achieved between allies in wartime. The close personal relationship between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has had its technical expression in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where details of all Anglo-American operations have been worked out in closest collaboration.

China a Stepchild?

So close and so complete has been this Anglo-American collaboration that it has produced a feeling that other associates in this war were being left out in the cold. Plans vitally affecting both Russia and China have often been made without the degree of consultation which both have felt that they deserved. China, in particular, has been treated as a sort of stepchild of the United Nations in the opinion of China's friends.

China has been represented on the Pacific War Council, but the Pacific War Council was instituted by President Roosevelt as a superficial concession to Australia under extreme pressure from Australia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Herbert Evatt, when he was in Washington. It was never regarded as anything more than a sop in official American eyes and it was a grudging sop at that.

It has suffered the inevitable fate of a mechanism set up under such circumstances. Its meetings have

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Russia:

Siege of Leningrad Broken by Russians

Leningrad was in direct land communication with the rest of the nation after nearly a year and a half in which its 1,000,000 wartime inhabitants had been supplied by air transports and by roads and a railroad over the winter ice of Lake Ladoga, Izvestia, Government newspaper reported.

While the Red Army continued to batter at the once-encircling German armies around Russia's second city to widen a five-mile corridor through which the 17-month siege was broken, other Soviet forces moved further in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Oil Pinch in N. E. Is Eased By Distribution and Thaw

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though the over-all picture may not have changed much, New England's fuel oil situation has recently benefited by two factors—the continuing mild weather and the probable ratification of a proposal made last week by members of the petroleum industry in Boston that local decisions as to distribution of oil stocks be left entirely to local branches of the big suppliers.

It was learned yesterday that the major companies are virtually certain to consent to this much-needed adjustment in routine, after which shipments of petroleum will move faster by several days once they have reached the area. Heretofore, when a barge or train-load of oil was received, approval for its distribution here had to be sought at company headquarters, most of which are located at New York City. This meant special board meetings and usually a two or three days' delay at least before the oil could move. In the event of a severe cold spell, the delay became serious.

New Plan Saves Time

If this ponderous system is abolished, as expected, decisions made by the Committee on Supplies and Distribution which meets every day, can be put into effect immediately by the primary supplies here.

In an interview today, Benjamin Waldman, President of the Boston Ice Company, one of the largest distributors of range oil in the Boston area, declared that the work of the Supplies and Distribution Committee was of the utmost aid in solving the fuel oil problem and that in his opinion their decisions were "fair and just to all."

"In general," added Mr. Waldman, "that is the case with all the fuel oil dealers and suppliers. Now and then someone will pull a fast one, but the cases aren't many and as a rule men in the petroleum industry today are carrying on the best they can, with the idea that's their part in the war effort.

Not Much Profit Left

"There's not much individual profit in the oil busines these days; in fact, I think if we get many more rulings from Washington, we'll have to go out of business anyway," Mr. Waldman confessed ruefully. He commented that some of the rulings being made for the petroleum industry by Washington officialdom are hard to follow because they are unrealistic and fail to take practical conditions into account. One such, of course, was the recent ruling, later corrected, which required oil dealers to sell to any customer who could pay for it and could surrender the necessary coupons. "In theory," said Mr. Waldman, "these regulations sound good, but in practice you just can't follow them."

Boston families on relief get first call on the kerosene supplies, Mr. Waldman said. "They're our preferred customers."

He announced that the new loading platform at a Massachusetts Avenue railroad siding of the Boston Ice Company was nearly completed and would be ready for the first shipment of kerosene in drums, expected tomorrow or Thursday from the Southwest.

"We can handle 16 carloads of the drums at a time," he declared, "and the pumps can carry 250 gallons of range oil a minute into the storage tanks." This Massachusetts Avenue filling station is one of the principal sources of supply to the small range-oil peddlers of Metropolitan Boston.

There will soon be 200,000 of the drums in transit continually, and if it is found possible to handle their loading and unloading here, more will be manufactured and put into use by the War Production Board until they total 1,000,000. Although this is definitely a method of easing the situation, comment has been made recently that an equivalent amount of metal made up into railroad tank cars would have been more effective.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 18
2,000 gallons	922⅔
1,500 gallons	692
1,000 gallons	461⅓
500 gallons	230⅔

Tin Can Collection In Wards 6 to 10 Delayed by Storm

Tin cans were not collected, as scheduled, in Wards 6 to 10, inclusive, in Boston today because of the rain and ice storm, the Public Works Department announced.

Commissioner George H. Hyland stated that his trucks would attempt to double up on collections tomorrow if housewives would cooperate. Instead of leaving tin cans out on the sidewalk in front of the house, all housewives in Wards 6 through 14 are urgently requested to take the cans to the nearest street corner and leave them there.

"If the housewives of Boston will co-operate with us in this, as we know they will," said Commissioner Hyland, "we will still keep Boston the best tin-can-collection city of over 500,000 population in the country."

Collection in Boston's first five wards yesterday disclosed a falling off compared with December, although the Back Bay wards, 4 and 5, showed an increase. Totals were:

Ward	Yesterday	December	November
1	9,200	16,813	17,002
2	7,300	16,813	21,074
3	11,375	13,520	14,024
4	14,415	13,243	19,035
5	19,450	15,578	24,401
	61,740	78,972	95,536

Oil Assistance Said to Rest In Car Lack

Railroads, by their own admission, can carry 2,000 more cars a day into New England than they are doing at present, according to F. L. Higginson, Director of Services and Supplies for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and therein, believes Mr. Higginson, lies partial solution, at least, of New England's vexing fuel problem for the coming year.

Mr. Higginson's statement is contained in a review he has made of the coal and oil situation during the past year and which was forwarded today to New England Senators and Representatives in Washington by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

When fighting begins in the Mediterranean, Mr. Higginson said, "the amount of petroleum products required in that area is going to take people's breath away." Because of the demand that will be made, a pipe line into New England would be wholly inadequate.

Pipe's Capacity

The pipe line, it was estimated, could deliver about 300,000 barrels a day, or something like 20 per cent of the requirements if every drop came to the Atlantic Coast.

"You can be quite certain," the review pointed out, "that the State of Illinois and way stations are not going to let all 300,000 barrels go to the East Coast."

"To get our oil for the coming year," Mr. Higginson's review continued, "we have got to depend in the main on cars and to some extent on barges. Cars will tend to decrease [because of natural breakdowns] unless something is done about it."

If the rate of importing oil for the last six weeks were continued, New England would receive only two-thirds of what oil dealers budgeted for 1942, or 54 per cent of the oil used in the mild winter of 1941. The 1942 budget was 81 per cent of the oil used in 1941.

Coal Outlook

Discussing the coal situation, the review said that a total of 36,000,000 tons of coal will be necessary during the coming year, and pointed out that it was "improbable" that more than 1,000,000 tons could be brought in by water.

Imports by rail must increase from three and one-half to five and one-half million tons over last year, "while coal cars are breaking down in even greater numbers than tank cars.

"The capacity of the railroads to handle the additional amount need not be doubted," Mr. Higginson's review said, "for they are now bringing in through their gateways about 3,700 cars a day of all types, whereas they can bring in 5,700, showing a leeway of 2,000 cars a day, if the cars can be delivered to the railroads."

Mr. Higginson said he obtained his figures from the railroads themselves.

200 New England Girls Head for Camps

By a Staff Photographer

Waves Arrive at Radcliffe

As more than 200 New England girls embarked for the Midwest yesterday on training programs to fit themselves into America's fighting forces, 75 Waves, already commissioned ensigns, arrived at Radcliffe College to begin a 10-weeks post-graduate course under auspices of the Naval Supply Corps School. Shown in the picture, grouped left to right around Ensign Anne S. Homans in the center, are Ensigns Betty Strachan, New Orleans, La.; Florence Buerckholtz, Whiting, Ind.; Mary Day, Straber Heights, Ohio; June Cedarleaf, Saint Paul, Minn.; Tevis Bennett, Dallas, Texas, and Jennie Cecil, Lexington, Ky.

Harpo Marx Breaks Silence, Boosts United War Fund Drive

That well-known master of hokum and foolishness, the inimitable and indestructible Harpo Marx who helped spread untold volumes of Mad Hatterism around the world, broke his career-long silence this noon as he spoke in behalf of the Greater Boston United War Fund at the luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

Harpo Marx is starring at present in the U. S. O.-Camp Show, "Looping the Loop," now touring New England.

"Red Feather Day," inaugurating a period of giving and sacrifice, will be observed throughout downtown Boston on Thursday as department and other retail stores combine in a spectacular appeal for the success of the Fund campaign of 1943.

Virtually every display window in the shopping district will contain United War Fund displays, while several stores will devote their entire display space to Fund exhibits.

Stores Congratulated

In a letter to Charles C. Cabot, Campaign General Chairman, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall congratulated the stores on their co-operation with the Fund. "It plainly calls to everyone's attention that the campaign is on and that everyone is behind it," the Governor said.

"The merchants of Boston are maintaining their traditionally high standards of civic responsibility," Mayor Tobin declared as he extended his "heartiest commendation" to the Retail Trade Board.

Also on Thursday, it was announced today, "open house" will be held at the Buddies' Club and Bay State Club on Boston Common, with the general public asked to inspect both centers between 12 noon and 5 p. m.

The store window displays will present a vivid and dramatic picture of War Fund needs and aims.

Gilchrist's will devote 18 windows to the campaign and display no merchandise whatever during the day. Another striking design will be seen in the main window of R. H. White's, which will feature a war chest partitioned to indicate the various amounts needed by the various services.

Among Other Displays

Campaign displays will be placed also in all windows of R. H. Stearns Company, while at Filene's all merchandise will be removed from front windows and Fund exhibits substituted.

Another spectacular display is being planned by Leopold Morse Company for both the Adams Square and Summer Street stores, to be built around the slogan, "Leopold Morse serves the men who serve the nation." Conrad's will decorate the interior of the store as well as give space in every window. Chandler & Co. will use a special War Fund design in its main window which will remain for a full week.

Although complete details of the plans of other retail establishments are lacking at present, a number have announced their intention of participating. These include: Jordan Marsh Company; C. F. Hovey Company; Slattery's; C. Crawford Hollidge, Ltd.; Jay's; Kennedy's; I. J. Fox; Sears Roebuck Company; T. D. Whitney; MacDonnell's, and smaller stores.

The "Red Feather Day" observance will be followed at night by the big annual rally for volunteer workers of the campaign at Boston Garden, featuring a parade of movie, stage, and radio stars.

Film Stars Coming

A "Hollywood Special" bearing a troupe of Universal Pictures' performers will arrive at South Station shortly before midnight after a cross-country trip from the film capital. Heading the group is Maria Montez, Latin-American star of "Arabian Nights," which will have its world premiere tomorrow night at the Keith Memorial Theater. Others are Gloria Jean, young singing star; Sabu, the jungle boy, co-star of "Arabian Nights"; Nigel Bruce, "Doctor Watson" of Sherlock Holmes pictures; Elyse Knox, New England-bred magazine cover beauty, and Peggy Ryan, starlet.

Also scheduled to appear at the rally are [illegible]ne Day, Robert Young, and [illegible]n Bari.

Speakers will be Maj. Raymond Massey of the Canadian Army, who rose to fame on his screen portrayal of Abraham Lincoln; Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Great Boston Community Fund, and Chairman Cabot.

The Fund headquarters today acknowledged the following subscriptions of $500 and over:

$12,915—Henry L. Shattuck.
5,000 — Frederick E. Weber Charities Corporation.
4,000—Anonymous (6).
3,000—Miss Mabel Lyman.
2,462—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cabot.
2,417—Robert W. Milne Trust Fund.
2,000—Prof. Theodore Lyman.
1,555—Mrs. Charles D. Sias.
1,145—"I. F. L."
1,020—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Kidder.
975—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson.
800—Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton.
600—Clement R. Lamson.
595—Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr.
500—Anonymous (6).

Malden Board Members Are Heard by Jury

All six members of the Malden Board of Aldermen were called before the Grand Jury today by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford for testimony in regard to bribery charges lodged yesterday against Dr. Harry Sagansky, alleged leader of a gambling syndicate that netted $90,000,000 in eight years, and James Carrigan, a Malden filling station operator.

Both Dr. Sagansky and Carrigan were charged with attempts to bribe the Board of Aldermen of Malden.

Evidence of these two men's attempt to "get to the Aldermen" was being presented to a special grand jury sitting in Cambridge today by District Attorney Bradford. Besides the six Aldermen questioned two other witnesses were called by the District Attorney. Their names were not disclosed.

The names of the Aldermen are: Timothy Duffy and Earl Chisholm, the two who were said to have had "offers of bribe"; Fred Lamson, Max Rosenblatt, John McCarthy and John Lucey. The seventh member of the Board, Ralph G. Howland, is in the armed services overseas.

Sagansky Released

Dr. Sagansky, after being arraigned in Malden District Court yesterday on charges of attempts to bribe the City Aldermen, was released from the East Cambridge Jail later in the day after posting $30,000 for bail. This sum, which is in addition to the $15,000 he put up last week in Boston for his freedom on lottery charges brought against him and 23 of his men by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, was furnished by a New York Security Company.

District Attorney Bradford, in bringing the bribery charges against the two men characterized their act as "the most brazen and barefaced attempt to buy a city government that I ever heard of."

The District Attorney, however, made no indication at yesterday's arraignment of the basis of the bribery charges although it is generally known in Malden that pressure is being put on city officials to reinstate beano, now ruled illegal by Mayor Vernon C. Newman.

Mayor Newman has stood firm against beano since he took office in 1941. Prior to his election beano was highly popular there, operating six days a week in as many as six halls. Unofficial reports say the game netted $100,000 a year at that time.

Malden's chief executive, however, is going into the armed services and his duties fall to the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen. Despite several lengthy sessions the Aldermen have been unable to elect a Chairman. One of the candidates, Fred Lamson, openly said that beano interests were blocking his election but that he would "continue to refuse to bend to their trickery and tempting offers."

Sought $50,000 Bail

The Court was asked to set Dr. Sagansky's bail at $50,000 by District Attorney Bradford who read a memorandum from Attorney General Bushnell as follows:

"The State authorities have evidence demonstrating that this man, Sagansky, is the head of a criminal syndicate the operation of which involved many millions of dollars over a period of years and up to the time of this man's arrest last week.

"The State authorities say that they had definitely established that Sagansky has an interest in Boston resorts known as the Mayfair and Latin Quarter as well as interest in several other businesses, that his credit with at least one Boston banking institution has been such that he had ready access to large funds in a manner and on terms not available to reputable and legitimate business.

"Records in the possession of the State Government indicate that the $15,000 bail set in the Boston Municipal Court is inadequate. Sagansky, in the opinion of State authorities, should be held in at least $50,000 bail. These combined amounts would not equal his income for a year."

Re-education of Europe Called Huge Peace Task

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Convinced that the re-education of European youth will be the great postwar task of the United Nations, Dr. Reinhold Schairer, voluntary German exile, will talk on that subject at this afternoon's session of the School of Foreign Affairs. The School, conducted at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, today and tomorrow, is the twenty-second such annual event arranged by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Dr. Schairer, sent to the United States last year, by the British Committee on Educational Reconstruction, is Visiting Professor at New York University.

International political organization is the subject chosen by Dr. Payson S. Wild, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University, for this evening's session, when Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite of Radcliffe College will preside.

Must Continue Spending

The transition period following the war will require extensive Government activity and the maintenance of a high rate of spending, declared Hans Staehle, who spoke this morning on economic stabilization as one of the problems to be solved when peace is again established.

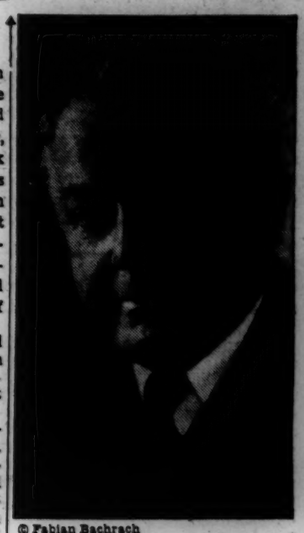
He received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Tuebingen, Germany, in 1925, and for two years was connected with the Institute of Economic and Political Science at the University of Bonn. He came to the United States as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1927, went to London School of Economics for a year's study, and in 1930 became a member of the statistical section of the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

From Geneva he came to lecture at Harvard. Economic stabilization, he said, must mean the attainment and continuance not only of a high level of employment but also of a high level of real national income, and cannot be secured by Government spending alone. He pointed to the economic history of the past decade as a warning of what might occur if the Government, interfering in certain markets, left other markets free. It would mean "technological unemployment."

Future of Enterprise

He raised the question whether private enterprise would survive, in view of the postwar problems, stating that full employment under conditions of war proved nothing about such a possibility in peacetime, when enterprise, presumably, would no longer be government-financed.

The role of nutrition as an important one in postwar planning was discussed at the morning session by the first speaker, Dr. Arne Barkhuus, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark who, for the past two years has been lecturing at the University of California. He served in the Danish Army Medical Corps and as an officer in the British Red Cross in Ethiopia, during the Italo-Ethiopian war.



© Fabian Bachrach

Dr. Reinhold Schairer
Voluntary exile from Germany and visiting professor at New York University.

The Beveridge Plan is not a scheme for State charity, but a simple assurance fund, Dr. Harold Butler, British Minister for Public Relations in Washington, informed the afternoon audience. It has not become a British Government project, he added, but is still a plan. It is not, he emphasized, a revolutionary plan, but simply one to extend and complete various measures of social security brought into operation in Great Britain during the last 35 years.

Gaps Plan Might Fill

He explained the gaps in social security which the Plan would fill: the increasing of old age, sickness and unemployment benefits to meet modern subsistence levels; and pointed out that the most important addition was provision for married women. The Plan, as he saw it, "puts a premium on marriage instead of penalizing it." One of the anxieties in Britain, he said, was due to the decrease in the birth rate, which Sir William Beveridge felt could not continue if the British race was to survive.

If all the Beveridge proposals were accepted, he stated, the cost to the country would be only $360,000,000 a year more than it already spends on social services. It could not, he added, be paid if industry stagnated, but Sir William was confident that steady production and employment could be maintained by hard work, technical progress and good economic management.

Mr. Butler, who attended Eton, and Balliol College, Oxford, has an honorary Doctorate of Law from Manchester and Edinburgh Universities, and the degree of Docteur des Sciences Economiques from the University of Geneva. He is also a Fellow of All Souls College, one of the highest scholastic achievements in Britain.

Parole Board Inquiry Sought

A legislative investigation of the Massachusetts Parole Board was believed possible today following announcement by Rep. Edmond J. Donlan, Democrat of Boston, that he would file an order for an inquiry into the Board's activities as a result of the paroling of a so-called defective delinquent from the State Prison Farm at Bridgewater.

The former inmate, Edgar T. Rogerson, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by Judge Frank J. Donahue of Suffolk Superior Court after he had pleaded guilty to two statutory offenses.

When George T. Lannigan, counsel for the prisoner, objected to the sentence and requested that the offender be returned to the State Hospital Judge Donahue said, "Suppose they let him out again?" Counsel replied that he doubted if the board would take such action.

"If you were as familiar with the actions of this parole board as I am, you wouldn't think so," Judge Donahue said.

The attack on the Parole Board was challenged last night by Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Board, who said that nowhere in the prisoner's record was their any hint of sex offenses when his case came up for parole in June, 1941. Both James E. Warren, superintendent of the State Farm, and Dr. William T. Hansen, its psychiatrist, certified Rogerson's release under close supervision.

"No parole board is so blessed with Divine wisdom as to be able to read what the future holds for any person," Mr. Lurie said. "But one thing is certain, the parole board was amply justified in undertaking to release him under close supervision to the community."

Arthur C. Coughlan

Arthur C. Coughlan, who passed on here yesterday, was Treasurer of the Coughlan Construction Company, and known as one of New England's foremost construction engineers over the past two decades. He helped build the Metropolitan water supply tunnel from Wachusett Reservoir to the Ware River, and supervised the rehabilitation of French villages following World War 1.

Born in Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., he was graduated from English High School in Boston, and went to work at once for his father who was then building the Winter and Summer Street extension of the Cambridge Subway.

He enlisted in the 14th Engineers in April, 1917, taking part in several engagements on the British front along the Somme. After the war, he returned to France as construction supervisor of rehabilitation in French villages near Amiens and remained there until 1923 when he returned to become treasurer of his father's company.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

"Stained Glass" will be the subject by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. a talk on pottery and glass and a tour conducted by Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner. The film "Sand and Flame," illustrating the technique of glassmaking, will be shown at 3 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Rain changing intermittently; light snow squall this evening; much colder tonight; increasing winds becoming 25 to 30 miles per hour tonight.

Maine: Freezing rain or sleet; changing to snow squalls; colder tonight; increasing winds becoming strong.

Vermont: Snow squalls; colder tonight; strong winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain, changing to snow squalls this evening; snow squalls continuing tonight, becoming much colder; increasing winds, becoming strong.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 11:21 p. m.; height 8.3 feet
Wednesday, 11:31 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Culbertson Peace Plan Based On World Police System

The striking new plan for world peace which has been formulated by Ely Culbertson, well-known author and bridge expert, was explained to the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association at a dinner at the Women's Republican Club here last night.

Mr. Culbertson, who besides being the author of a bridge system, has been a revolutionary in several continents and for years has carefully worked out his "World Federation Plan," described its details and answered searching questions from the audience.

"We must put war in a straitjacket," said Mr. Culbertson. His plan involves setting up 11 regional federations and a world police based on an ingenious quota system. The federations follow the principal economic, political, and psycho-social subdivisions of the world. The United States and 20 Latin-American nations constitute one federation, the British Commonwealth of Nations another, and so on.

In addition, there are two autonomous federations under trusteeship of Britain and the United States, respectively: India and Malaysia.

From these federations the world president and world trustees would be drawn, representing not sovereign nations but the federated groups. Their authority would not extend into various aspects of world government, such as currency, tariffs, etc., but would be strictly limited to the task of preventing war.

The means of preventing war, and perhaps the most original of Mr. Culbertson's suggestions, lies in his world police quota system. Twenty-two per cent of the armaments of the world would be grouped in a mobile corps drawn exclusively from the smaller nations. This would be the constant law-enforcing branch of the world police. But, in addition, subject to call in time of war, would be the forces of the various large nations. These national forces would be located within their own territories and subject to call in the event of a war emergency, but they would be strictly limited in number and so disposed as to insure strategic defense, but not offense, against the mobile corps or other great powers.

The large group of Massachusetts students of world affairs who attended the dinner followed Mr. Culbertson's remarks with intense interest, and by many questions indicated a sympathetic concentration on his novel approach.

Please keep conversations
Brief
TODAY'S TELEPHONE LINES
ARE LINES OF
WAR SUPPLY
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
Listen to the TELEPHONE HOUR *Mondays 9 p. m. over the N. B. C. Network*

New York School Report Urges Supply Board's End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Simultaneous with publication of the final installment of a report charging waste and inefficiency in the purchase and use of school supplies and recommending abolition of the Board of Education's Bureau of Supplies and transferral of its functions to the City Department of Purchases, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia denounced school critics who say children are being neglected because of undermanned teaching staffs.

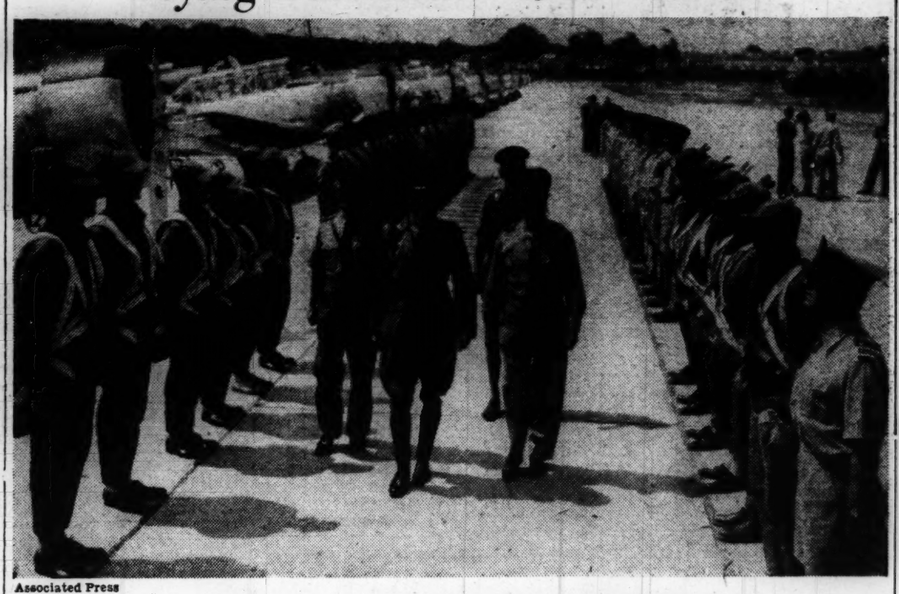
William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, in his school investigation report, charged that William R. Crowley, formerly member of the Board of Education, had exercised an "unauthorized censorship" of 45 books from the approved basic list of library books for city high schools. Among those so "censored" were works of Prof. Harold Rugg, Prof. Charles A. Beard, and Hendrik Willem Van Loon dealing with such subjects as civil liberties, the American labor movement, evolution, consumer problems, history and art.

Mr. Herlands said Mr. Crowley denied ordering the books eliminated from the list, but added that Mr. Crowley's confidential secretary, Arthur C. Salmon, Jr., told the investigators that Mr. Crowley recommended their deletion. A year after the alleged "censorship," James Marshall, than President of the Board, ordered restoration of the 45 books to school lists, declaring that no Board member had a right to strike books off.

The report said abolition of the Bureau of Supplies would effect annual savings of more than $500,000, holding that the Department of Purchase bought identical supplies at "lower prices and better values." It held that another $450,000 could be saved by making use of unused but available textbooks.

Mayor La Guardia, speaking at the 14th annual luncheon of the Downtown Brooklyn Association, at the Hotel Bossert yesterday, attacked "pressure groups" that issued "bold and distorted" charges of inefficiency in schools.

Flying Dutchmen—1943 Version



Associated Press

Trainees in United States Under Inspection

Dutch student pilots stand erect between waiting planes as their commander, Maj. Gen. L. H. Van Oyen, center, inspects the airmen before a take-off at Jackson, Miss. Several hundred young Dutchmen are being given basic and advanced training there under a program worked out by remnants of the Netherlands East Indies Air Force in co-ordination with the United States Army Air Force.

Dry Gas Tank Held Cause Of 'Silent' Phones

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Jan. 19 (AP)—"No gas, no telephone service."

That five-word alleged reply to complaining members of the Jefferson Telephone Company has resulted, County Attorney William C. Hanson said today, in the indictment of Carl H. Daubendiek, manager of the telephone firm, on a charge of failing to transmit telephone message speedily.

Mr. Daubendiek pleaded innocent following his indictment Jan. 14 by the Greene County Grand Jury for "willfully failing to transmit messages by telephone with fidelity and without unreasonable delay." He is at liberty on $1,000 bond pending trial set for Jan. 25.

"Daubendiek is charged with interfering with the operations of his telephone exchange after the local rationing board declined to grant him auxiliary gas rations for his car pending his compliance with technical requirements," County Attorney Hanson said.

Mr. Hanson related that several of the 1,359 subscribers of the Jefferson exchange complained that for a two-hour period on Dec. 15 they were unable to make calls.

The County Attorney quoted complainants as saying that when they asked Mr. Daubendiek why their calls were not going through he replied: "No gas, no calls" and "talk to the rationing board."

Mr. Hanson said the rationing board indictment arose when Mr. Daubendiek asked supplementary gasoline for his car for business purposes but assertedly declined to fill out the customary forms. The board refused him additional gas and the interruption in service followed, Mr. Hanson explained.

Mr. Daubendiek, commenting on the indictment, declared the service interruption was caused wholly by technical troubles which he corrected as quickly as possible.

Nonessential Oil Is Cut 40 P. C. on Eastern Coast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A 40 per cent slash in "non-essential" uses of fuel oil in the East—for example the use of oil as a source of power in the manufacture of articles not vital to the wartime economy—was ordered last night by the Government.

The order applies to the rations which commercial, industrial and governmental consumers use for "non-essential" purposes. It does not apply, however, to oil used for space heating of any kind, nor to home owners who use oil for hot water, domestic cooking and lighting.

Giving an example, officials said it would apply to the manufacturer of toys, but not to the maker of electric motors and generators. Likewise commercial establishments performing services not considered essential will be cut.

The action was taken jointly by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, and John Hamm, Acting Price Administrator, to ease the oil crisis in the 17 affected Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Those Not Affected

Classified as essential operations and therefore exempted from the order were, among others:

Public communications services, including newspapers, radio, telephone and teleghaph systems; hospitals transportation services; water supply and sanitation systems; food preservation and packing plants; and industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of various essential materials, which were set out in detail in a schedule accompanying the order.

Deliveries of all grades of fuel oil to all other commercial, industrial and governmental consumers, except for heating space and water, were banned after Feb. 2 unless their fuel oil ration sheets OPA for reduction in accordance with the order.

Secretary Ickes and Mr. Hamm said that the reductions would be 40 per cent of the amount alloted each of the "non-essential" consumers for the first three months of 1943, but that no one's ration would be cut below 9,000 gallons.

Regional OPA administrators are to announce whether surrender of ration sheets for reductions are to be made to the consumer's local rationing board, or to OPA state, district or regional officers.

The order will expire automatically on April 1, and Secretary Ickes and Mr. Hamm said that whether it would be extended after that date and the allotments readjusted would depend on conditions prevailing at that time.

To Even Distribution

They said the action, latest of a series taken "to distribute the limited supply of fuel oil on the East Coast as equitably as possible," would enable them to learn exactly how fuel oil is being used by various types of commercial, industrial and governmental consumers, and to use the information as a guide in developing future programs to control distribution of fuels.

The effect of the order was illustrated by these examples:

"If a consumer, in his current three-month ration period, uses more than 9,000 gallons of fuel oil for other than space heating, and hot water purposes and uses such fuel oil exclusively in operations listed in Schedule A, (listing essential users) of the order, then the consumer must file Form Paw-1 (to be furnished by the Petroleum Administrator for War) for confirmation of his assertion that his operations are among those listed in that schedule.

"He must also give his supplier a certification to the effect that this form has been filed. Until the consumer receives a certification or denial of his classification from PAW, he may continue to receive fuel oil from his supplier.

"If a consumer uses more than 9,000 gallons of fuel oil in his current three-month ration period for purposes other than space heating and hot water but does not use such fuel oil exclusively for operations listed in Schedule A, the consumer can not receive any fuel oil, except for space heating and hot water, until he has returned his coupon sheet to the OPA for redetermination."

Cases of consumers in this latter group are to be "handled beginning on Jan. 25 at the OPA office designated by the Regional Administrator."

Court Quashes Charges Against Union Agent

MONTICELLO, Ill., Jan. 19 (AP)—Five indictments charging George W. Ziller, labor-union agent and political figure, with conspiracy to "sell" jobs in Illinois ordnance plants, were dismissed yesterday by Circuit Judge W. S. Bodman.

The Court ordered dismissal on grounds that the grand jury which indicted him had been prejudiced by the action of state attorneys in calling Mr. Ziller before the grand jury and in its presence asking that he sign a waiver of immunity and submit to jury examination, which Mr. Ziller declined to do.

The status of three others named in the alleged conspiracy was not affected by the court ruling.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY

Vermont's $6,650,031 Debt At Lowest Point Since 1927

The Week in Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 19—Vermont's indebtedness of $6,650,031 is at its lowest since 1927, when bonded indebtedness, incurred because of flood damages, was boosted from $1,693,591 to $6,700,500. It reached a peak in 1929 when another issue of flood bonds lifted the total to $9,168,531.

The figures released by State Treasurer Levi Kelley also show that, although a schedule of payments of interest and principal have been drawn up as far ahead as 1960, that if treasury surpluses such as the current one amounting to $1,463,066 could be maintained, the State could be completly free of its obligations within three years.

Treasurer Kelley pointed out, however, that the upset in the State's economy during the war and ensuing postwar period is expected to forestall any substantial surpluses for the future and Vermont's present financial condition is about the most advantageous it has been for six years.

Beef Production

Vermont has long been known as a dairy State with "more cows than people," but it is only within the last half dozen years that ranches raising beef cattle have been springing up in various sections. The largest of these, the Whiteface Ranch in the town of Shoreham has announced its beef production goal for 1943 to be one million pounds.

The ranch, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lester Barlow, now comprises over 2,000 acres of land including range pasture land extending to the shores of Lake Champlain and grazing more than 600 head of beef cattle. Current plans of the owners are for 500 additional head of beef cattle this year and double the total in 1944. The ranch, also plans to acquire an additional 1,000 acres of land.

To assure the expected increase in beef cattle, Mr. Barlow has worked out a co-operative plan with owners of adjacent dairy herds. He has already placed four Hereford bulls with nearby farms and has contracted to buy the resultant cross-bred calves for about $2 each above the regular bob-calf market price. This in effect, proposes to the dairy industry in the Champlain valley a merging of the two types of herd for the purpose of a rapid increase in production of cattle for beef.

At a meeting of the Vermont Commission recently in Burlington, artificial breeding was suggested as a means of speeding up beef cattle production, but it was decided that it would be impractical to get such a system in operation at this time.

The present plan is to buy four to six-day-old calves from dairymen in the Champlain valley area, feeding them under a specially devised system that will bring them to beef production in 12 to 14 months. The ranch has already had success with the program and Mr. Barlow says these cattle make better beef than that to which most of the consumer market in New England has been accustomed. High grazing yield, with good grain production possibilities has already proven Vermont ideal for the purpose, the ranchman declared.

Ice Fishing

A ruling made by the offices of Price and Transportation Administration in Montpelier this week brought cheer to scores of ice fishermen in the Great Back Bay area of Lake Champlain. The order simply permits the use of A ration cards by commercial ice fishermen and the use of trucks to haul their shanties out onto the ice-covered lake.

A considerable fishing industry has grown up on Lake Champlain over the years, and hundreds of shanties usually may be seen dotting the ice along the shores of Lake Champlain during the winter season. Thousands of pounds of perch, fresh water smelt, and other of the finny tribe indigent to Lake Champlain are shipped annually to eastern markets, where they bring fancy prices and provide a seasonal livelihood for many families.

Ice-covered bays along the Vermont shores of Lake Champlain had thus far appeared deserted, but with the announcement of the new ruling shanty towns sprang up all over the lake as if by magic.

War Bond Sales

War bond sales in Vermont during the past year totalled $18,146,130, according to a report released this week by State Administrator Fred C. Martin. He expressed particular pleasure that the sale of E bonds, to Vermont's average citizen, had totaled nearly $12,000.

Administrator Martin pointed out also, that these figures did not include more than $8,000,000 worth of bonds of larger denominations sold in December by the Victory fund committee to banks and people with large incomes, and neither did they include the approximately $500,000 worth of F and G bonds taken over by the committee.

Dutch Airmen To Wing Over Western U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The first mass flight of foreign military fliers trained in the United States will start tomorrow when approximately 100 Netherlands East Indies aviators will take off from their Jackson, Miss., training base in 27 planes for a six-day cruise over the Western States, the Netherlands Information Bureau announced here today.

Operating Beechcraft and Lockheed training planes, the group, consisting of 50 pilots, instructors, 30 observers and other personnel, will receive their wings after the flight, which will include a reconnaissance trip in mass formation over the Pacific Ocean off San Francisco. Next assignment for most of the men will be war service in the Southwest Pacific, where they will help win back the Netherlands East Indies from the Japanese.

Approximately 500 Netherlands East Indies fliers who escaped when the Japanese invaded Dutch territory, are finishing their training at Jackson, while others have been in training at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

U. S. Recruits 170 Workers at Sea

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 19 (AP)—A coast guard cutter carrying representatives of the U. S. Employment Service stopped a Navy transport at sea at 2 a. m. New Year's Day to recruit men for work in Alaska. The incident had been kept secret until Jan. 18 for security reasons.

Arthur Burchill, Assistant Manager of the Employment Service, said:

"We undertook it because the tight labor market here makes it increasingly difficult to obtain men for Alaskan work. Aboard that ship were 500 men, returning from work on a naval air base in Alaska. We wanted to persuade them to return to other work in the territory.

Mr. Burchill said that as result of the appeal 170 of the 500 men have been re-employed for jobs in Alaska. Eventually 350 of the group may return north, he estimated.

Joyful Tax News In New Jersey Town

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 19 (AP)—Homeowners in this tree-shaded community heard Jan. 14 the delightful news that their 1943 local property taxes would amount to only 27 cents for each $100 of valuation.

That will be little more than one third of the 74-cent rate paid last year, when Flemington had the lowest tax rate in New Jersey.

Many homeowners will be able to pay their taxes with a $10 bill.

The reason is that 140 of the nation's largest corporations have made Flemington their home office. Hunterdon County, of which Flemington is county seat, had only $84,000,000 of ratables this time last year. Now it has $217,000,000.

Most of the corporations fled here from Jersey City, expressing apprehension a new tax board appointed by Gov. Charles Edison might disturb an agreement by which Jersey City gave them a special tax rate.

It Fits Army Too, —Rationing in Food

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Food rationing applies to Army commissaries as well as to civilian stores, the War Department announces.

Army messes for officers and enlisted men will continue to draw or purchase full garrison rations, subject in some degree to shortages as they develop but intended as a balanced died essential to efficiency. Maintenance of these standard rations is one reason for shortages which may develop in the civilian supply.

However, restaurants and cafeterias for civilian workers at war plants and the clubs or conteens for soldiers at Army posts have no preferred status and are subject to the same rationing regulations as similar civilian establishments.

College Military Units Open To About 150,000 Men Yearly

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Army's college program will be available only to approximately 150,000 young men each year, Brig. Gen. Joe N. Dalton disclosed today.

General Dalton, Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Personnel, Services of Supply, said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Knoxville Junior Chamber of Commerce that the program "is not designed to offer a nice, soft spot for young men who have been inducted into the service."

At colleges selected for participation in the Army specialized training program, the soldier-students will be organized into a cadet corps under a commandant whose military authority will be final, he said.

All the students must be under 22, and they will spend from 12 to 48 weeks in studies preparing for special duties in the Air Forces, Engineers, Medical Corps, Chemical Warfare, Signal Corps or Adjutant General's Department.

"In this program," said General Dalton, "each trainee is a seventh grade private, drawing $50 a month. His official status is no different than any other soldier of the same rank. He's not a college boy in uniform; he's a doughboy in a military unit located at a college."

93 New Englanders on Navy Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Navy Department today made public the names of 93 New Englanders among 1,219 members of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard listed as killed, wounded, or missing between Dec. 16 and Dec. 31.

It was pointed out that some listed as missing may be safe, but may not have had opportunity to communicate their whereabouts.

The list showed 32 killed, 39 wounded, and 22 missing from the New England States, with next of kin as follows:

Maine

Killed

Moore, Roland L., Assistant Cook, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Rose D. Moore, Springvale.

Wounded

Arcand, Albert Alfred, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; father, Joseph Arcand, Sanford.

Foster, Antonio Leo, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Frank Foster, Fairfield.

Martel, Joseph R. R., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Phillip Martel, Lewiston.

McBurnie, Edward J., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Roy McBurnie, Bangor.

Welsh, Roger Elliot, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, John Elliot Welsh, Alton.

Missing

None.

New Hampshire

Killed

None.

Wounded

Ham, Donald Malcolm, Seaman, First Class, U. S Naval Reserve; father, Frank Malcolm Ham, Rochester.

Hurd, Merl Donald, Machinist's Mate, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Olive Ella Hurd, Conway.

Minkiewicz, Alfred J., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; father, John Minkiewicz, East Jaffery.

Missing

Harley, Hartley William, Water Tender, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Webster F. Harley, Milford.

Vermont

Killed

Corey, Alton R., Private, U. S. Marine Corps, Reserve; father, George D. Corey, Richford.

Wounded

Webster, Raymond Joseph, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, Rutland.

Missing

Henrichon, Donald Charles Theodore, Carpenter's Mate, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Augusta Henrichon, Rutland.

Massachusetts

Officers

Killed

Ingersoll, Henry Gurney, Jr., Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve; wife, Mrs. Phyllis Jane Ingersoll, Melrose; father, Henry Gurney Ingersoll, Sr., Woburn.

Wounded

McQuaid, Arthur Francis, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Sadie L. McQuaid, Somerville.

Peacock, John E. D., Captain, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Walter W. Peacock, Longmeadow.

Missing

None.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Alden, Frederick Brogan, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Mary Anna Alden, Fall River.

Arsenault, Leo George, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Joseph Arsenault, Lawrence.

Augusta, Matthew Joseph, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Rose Greeco, Haverhill.

Babb, Richard Clemence, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Lillian Beatrice Babb, Everett.

Belaire, Wesley Charles, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, John V. Belaire, South Hadley Falls.

Botelho, Alfred Pacheco, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; brother, Armand Botelho, Fall River.

Carraway, George Dixon, Chief Turret Captain, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Carraway, Fall River.

Chakarian, Kachazooney William, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Kazar L. Chakarian, Lowell.

Gauthier, Arthur J., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Anne Byrne Gauthier, Andover.

Kuss, Walter M., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, John Kuss, Fall River.

Labonte, Donald Joseph, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Henry E. Labonte, Springfield.

Lovejoy, Francis Edward, Yeoman, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Dorothy Evans Lovejoy, Pittsfield.

O'Connor, Daniel Joseph, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Timothy O'Connor, Lowell.

O'Donnell, Richard Edward, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph E. O'Donnell, Lowell.

Phillips, William Wallace, Jr., Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, William Wallace Phillips, Sr., Lynn.

Pierce, James Francis, Pharmacist's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Pierce, Pittsfield; father, William W. Pierce, Pittsfield.

Rice, Francis Andrew, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; sister, Miss Ellen Rice, South Boston.

Shields, John Walter, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; sister, Miss Mary E. Shields, Pittsfield.

Tracy, Harris P., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Jeanette Tracy, Canton.

Wounded

Avanzato, Anthony Charles, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Maria Avanzato, Lee.

Blaisdell, John Joseph, Yeoman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Blaisdell, Jamaica Plain.

Briggs, Robert E., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Fanny R. Briggs, Dedham.

Campbell, Richard Donald, Seaman First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Lydia Campbell, East Pepperell.

Drewnowski, Stanley Michael, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, William Drewnowski, Feeding Hills.

Hill, Douglas Aloysius, Fireman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; father, Donald Hill, Dorchester.

Jerszyk, Peter Adam, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Alexander Jerszyk, East Pepperell.

Keefe, Richard E., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Edward Keefe, Waltham.

Laliberte, Severin Joseph, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, George Leonel Laliberte, Linwood.

Mitchell, Lawrence Francis, Electrician's Mate, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, George Caton Mitchell, Leominster.

Moran, Robert Bennett, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, James F. Moran, Worcester.

Rich, James Edward, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. Navy; father, George H. Rich, Lynnfield.

Robbins, Robert S., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Georgia E. Robbins, Cambridge.

Rzeszutek, Joseph J., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; father, Frank Rzeszutek, East Hampton.

Snelgrove, Robert E., Private U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Beatrice Snelgrove, Cambridge.

Thurston, Randall Anthony, Fire Controlman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Randall Anthony Thurston, Fall River.

Woodman, Willis M., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; guardian, William C. Chipman, Worcester.

Yestramski, Frank James, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, George Yestramski, South Deerfield.

Missing

Arnott, Charles Herbert, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Mary Almira Arnott, Jamaica Plain.

Baker, Clifton Warren, Jr., Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Clifton W. Baker, Sr., Davencrest.

Baker, Remely, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Joseph Baker, Boston.

Bernard, Clifford Joseph, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Clifford J. Bernard, Jr., Greenfield.

Brown, Malcolm Walter, Seaman Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Walter Robert Brown, Griswoldville.

Burke, Robert William, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard; uncle, William S. Colton, Nahant.

Hanson, Thomas William, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Coast Guard; father, William Hanson, South Boston.

Hill, Owen Richard, Torpedoman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; guardian, Harry Clayton Hill, Worcester.

Keegan, Frank Henry, Jr., Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Frank Henry Keegan, Sr., Swampscott.

Lavino, Frank, Water Tender, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Mary Christen Lavino, Natick.

MacIntosh, James Robert, Water Tender, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Samuel MacIntosh, Methuen.

Maye, Joseph F., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Maye, Boston.

Mayer, Norman Albert, Seaman Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Albert H. Mayer, Holyoke.

Ouellette, Wilfred Joseph, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Louis Ouellette, North Westport.

Ryan, James Leslie, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Aili Ellen Canfield, West Quincy.

Rhode Island

Officers

Killed

Swanson, Harry Theodore, Chief Torpedoman, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Muriel Ruth Swanson, Newport.

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Mayo, Frederick Lawrence, Jr., Radioman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Frederick L. Mayo, Sr., Portsmouth.

McAlear, Francis X., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Anna McAlear, Providence.

Wounded

McCarthy, Walter Joseph, Apprentice Seaman, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Agnes Susan McCarthy, Central Falls.

Wheeler, Allan Ray, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. Irene T. Wheeler, Pawtucket; father, R. L. Wheeler, Pawtucket.

Missing

Wade, Thomas Jarratt, Pharmacist's mate, first class, U. S. Navy; wife, Mrs. T. D. Wade, Providence.

Connecticut

Enlisted Personnel

Killed

Belcher, Daniel Arthur, Seaman,, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Hulburt, New Haven.

Giannitti, Frank T., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Frank Giannitti, Westport.

Guzda, Matthew, Private, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Caroline Guzda, Stamford.

Lawton, Allan Wallace, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; mother, Mrs. Marion Lawton, Thompsonville.

Liguz, Frank Stephen, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Navy; father, Walter Liguz, Danielson.

Nogas, Eugene, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph Nogas, Windsor; sister, Miss Barbara Olga Nogas, Hartford.

Shea, John Patrick, Jr., Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, John Patrick Shea, Sr., Hartford.

Wounded

Anderson, Constant R., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Carl F. Anderson, Bridgeport.

Baranowski, Edward, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; father, Joseph Baranowski, Norwich.

Farnlof, Russell H. Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Alfred Farnlof, Waterbury.

Fidellman, Bennett I., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; mother, Mrs. Rose Fidellman, Bridgeport.

Percorella, Vincent, Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve; guardian, Tony Lombardo, Waterbury.

Reed, Franklyn Leroy, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy; father, Walter Garfield Reed, Sr., Mystic.

Syah, Mosie Edward, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Raphael Syah, Norwich.

Tortorige, Carl L., Private, U. S. Marine Corps; father, Joseph Tortorige, New Britain.

Missing

Ara, Joseph Francis, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Frances Ara, New Britain.

Galiardi, Raymond Tulio, Fire Controlman, Second Class, U. S. Navy; father, Romeo Galiardi, Derby.

Johnson, John Hilmer, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve; mother, Mrs. Emma Johnson, Hartford.

Shattuck, Glenn, Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps; mother, Mrs. Isabelle M. Shattuck, Granby.

Stanford President Advocates Hoarding

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, advocated Jan. 14 that people in states within combat zones be permitted to hoard food.

Dr. Wilbur, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Hoover, made his statement at a meeting of the State Council of Defense, of which he is a member, in response to Gov. Earl Warren's request for comment or suggestions on defense matters.

"California is in the combat zone," he said, "and it is imperative that people in this combat area have a hoard of food to meet any emergency which might arise."

Asked later by newsmen if he really meant Californians should be allowed to hoard food when the Federal Government was urging them not to, he said, "I certainly did." He added he did not think it was good planning to have people here living on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Sprinkling of Glamor Urged for the Farmers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Adding patriotic glamor to plowing and planting was suggested today by Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri of the Senate War Investigating Committee as one way to "keep 'em down on the farm."

"You have songs about the Navy, about the Army, about the Marines and about war workers," he said. "You have entertainment for these other groups. "Perhaps a song in their honor might help the farm boys to feel more important in the war effort. A little road show in their honor, and a button or a ribbon to wear wouldn't hurt, either."

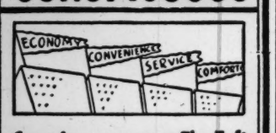
Before You Renew or take out new insurance, see your agent representing

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

CONSPICUOUS



Conspicuous among The Taft features: Service, Comfort, Location and real Economy!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

POPULAR ALL OVER THE WORLD

The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

H/203

MEXICO CITY and Monterrey

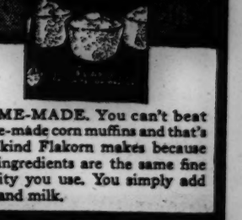
American Airlines' *international* routes are vital to the hemisphere's war-allies. These routes provide service from important centers in the United States and Canada, *all the way* to Monterrey and Mexico City. In addition, they effectively unite with the great north-and-south air-routes to the Canal Zone and Central and South America.

For Reservations, call the nearest American Airlines Office

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

BUY WAR BONDS

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX



HOME-MADE. You can't beat home-made corn muffins and that's the kind Flakorn makes because the ingredients are the same fine quality you use. You simply add egg and milk.

Another home-made recipe, packaged for convenience—
FLAKO PIE CRUST

'Ask My Friend Sandy' at Plymouth

Roland Young Takes Star Part In Comedy About Publisher

By L. A. Sloper

"Ask My Friend Sandy" is the rather baffling title of a play that is equally obscure. And if you were to ask Sandy about it, I'm afraid you would get no forrarder, because Sandy himself is not very lucid.

The piece is a rambling farce-comedy, lacking a sense of direction. It has a reasonably amusing though too talky first act, but thereafter you are asked to believe that a successful publisher, after getting intoxicated and making a night of it in Harlem, would give away all his money at the suggestion of a wacky young man whose reasoning is pretty confused.

The improbability of this development would perhaps not matter much if the play were consistently entertaining; but the fun is not fast enough to make you take it as farce, nor plausible enough to persuade you to accept it as comedy.

Roland Young returns after a long sojourn in Hollywood to play the publisher. His familiar comedic style was eagerly welcomed by the first-night audience in Boston. Unfortunately, he has not yet readjusted himself to the requirements of the stage, where the movie technique does not work.

He forgot that in the theater it is necessary to project the voice, to time responses, and to allow for the laughs. He also was uncertain of his lines, frequently depended upon the prompter, and at one point blew up completely. No doubt, with the assistance of Mr. de Liagre, he will be able to correct these faults.

Norman Lloyd, who is Private Sandy McFee, has also been in the films, but not long enough to forget a stage training that began, if memory serves, with an apprentice group in Cambridge, a dozen years ago. He acts with his whole body, and he employs a wide range of vocal color, dynamics, and pace. He brought vitality into the play, but he could not give definition to a vaguely drawn character.

Mary Sargent struggled valiantly with the ungrateful role of the publisher's wife. Anna P. Franklin was an amusing maid, and Kay Loring a plausibly beleaguered secretary. Phyllis Avery, as Sandy's girl friend, stopped the show on the opening night with a laughable mishap which she probably will not make a regular part of her impersonation.

'Ask My Friend Sandy'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Alfred de Liagre Jr., presents Roland Young in "Ask My Friend Sandy," a new comedy by Stanley Young, staged by Mr. de Liagre, setting by Watson Barratt. Week of Jan. 18, 1943. The cast:

Harold Jackson ..... Roland Young
Jane Brennan ..... Kay Loring
Minnie Mae ..... Anna P. Franklin
Mrs. Jackson ..... Mary Sargent
Private Sandy McFee ..... Norman Lloyd
Mary "Squeegee" O'Donnell ..... Phyllis Avery
Li ..... Joseph Tso Shih
Christopher Dickson ..... Franklyn Fox

Screen News

Betty Hutton, Betty Rhodes and Dona Drake will comprise the trio of sweethearts of Bob Hope and his two soldier pals in "Let's Face It." Zazu Pitts has been signed for a role in Cole Porter musical comedy, in which Mr. Hope and Miss Hutton will co-star. Miss Pitts has been on tour with the play, "Our First Border." Paramount now is seeking a comedian to fill the role first announced for Eddie Bracken, who will be unavailable because of his assignment to an important part in Cecil B. DeMille's "The Story of Dr. Wassell."

Joan Leslie, presently to be seen playing opposite James Cagney in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," has been chosen by Warners to star with Humphrey Bogart in "I Wasn't Born Yesterday." The new film will be produced by Mark Hellinger, directed by Raoul Walsh and written by W. R. Burnett. These three, with Mr. Bogart, formed the quartet which worked together on "High Sierra," in which Miss Leslie made her first appearance for Warners two years ago.

S. N. Behrman, author of the current Broadway stage hit, "The Pirate," and many other plays, has been engaged by M-G-M to prepare a screen play based on the Sienkiewicz novel, "Quo Vadis?" Howard Estabrook was originally scheduled to do the screen play. The film will be produced by Arthur Hornblow, with Robert Z. Leonard as associate producer and director, and Robert Taylor in a starring role.

Vandamm

Roland Young

Star of "Ask My Friend Sandy," new comedy at the Plymouth

Hayes Program

Roland Hayes, tenor, singing at New England Mutual Hall, with Reginald Boardman as his accompanist, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, announces this program:

"Come Again, Sweet Love" ..... Dowland
"So Ben" ..... Porpora
"Only Be Still" from Cantata No. 93 ..... J. S. Bach
"The Springtime" ..... P. E. Bach
"Nacht und Träume" ..... Schubert
"Musensohn" ..... Schubert
"Zur Ruh" ..... Schubert
"Auch Kleine Dinge" ..... Wolf
Air d'Azael ..... Debussy
"Fantoches" ..... Debussy
"My Little Pool" ..... Slonimsky
"Weepin' Mary (Mother)" ..... arr. Burleigh
"Had But One Child" (Nativity) ..... arr. Parham
"Lit'l Boy" (Christ in the Temple) ..... arr. Hayes
"The Last Supper" (Jesus in Gethsemane) ..... arr. Hayes
"Scandalize My Name" (Judas type) ..... arr. Burleigh
"Did You Hear When Jesus Rose?" ..... arr. Hayes

William J. Fadiman has been appointed head of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer story department. Since last June, he has been assistant at the studios to Kenneth McKenna, who has received a commission as Army captain.

Riggs Musical for Boston

The musical version of Lynn Riggs' play, "Green Grow the Lilacs," now seems likely to come to Boston in March for two weeks on its way to New York. The Theater Guild expects to start rehearsals on Feb. 1, and the road premiere is scheduled for New Haven. Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, and Richard Rodgers have written the book and lyrics. Rouben Mamoulian will direct the production. Mr. Rodgers is quoted by the New York Times as saying that the show will be neither opera nor operetta. Alfred Drake, Joan Roberts, Betty Garde, and Celeste Holm are reported for the cast.

Popular-Priced Concerts

A series of four concerts at popular prices (55 cents including tax) is planned by the Boston Center for Adult Education. The concerts will be given in Frances Greeley Curtis Hall, 5 Commonwealth Avenue. The first artist will be Paul Aron, pianist, who will be heard on the evening of Friday, Jan. 22.

A limited number of servicemen will be admitted free of charge (tickets obtainable through the Soldiers and Sailors Committee).

The purpose of the series is to provide good music, performed by accomplished artists, at low cost. The concerts will be co-ordinated with the music courses given at the Center. The committee in charge consists of Dr. Willi Apel, Mrs. Kenneth B. Murdock, Mrs. Clement A. Smith, Miss Evelyn Borovsky, Dr. Hans Nathan, and Stephen Somervell.

New Musical Series Starts On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new musical-variety series, "Only Yesterday," makes its debut tonight, with Mary Small, soloist, Benny Rubin, comedian, Bobby Tucker's chorus and Don Walker's Orchestra featuring music, songs, and moods of the 1920's and '30's, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m. Gloria Swanson is guest on the opening program.

The American Melody Hour introduces a new war song, "The Kid in Upper Four," sung by Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta gives the first air performance of Benjamin's "Two Jamaican Pieces." Other selections are DeCrignon's "Andalousie" and Borguno's "Danza Iberica," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m. (Sinfonietta will be heard at this hour for this radiocast only.)

Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, discusses the legislative program his organization will submit to Congress this year, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York speaks on "Axis Atrocities and Punishment," MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

Wednesday

Bonding for Liberty continues its "Forbidden Songs" series with Albanian, Belgium and Norwegian selections, with English interpretations, WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; the Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum: Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Deep Melody.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (443), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
3:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Army-Navy "E" Award.
4:30 p. m.—Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry; Variety Show.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Trio.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—William Green, Pres. A. F. of L.
8:30 p. m.—"The Federal Ace," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Cong. Emanuel Celler.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg. 25.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Canadian Calendar. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ5, 9.68meg., 41 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 29.1 meg., 10.2 m.

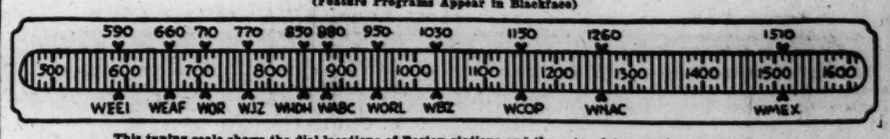
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 20
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Our Gal Sunday; drama.	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Seth's Village Canteen	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Army-Navy "E" Award	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Army-Navy "E" Award	Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Andrews Sisters, songs.
4:45	Joy Hodges, Int.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Harry: Variety Show	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Freddie Slack's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxos	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman": sketch	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Overseas Reports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	A Man and His Band	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade	News of the World	Milt Herth's Trio	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems: vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Gypsy Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists	Don Reid's Orchestra	Lanny Ross, songs
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Pgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Wm. Green, Pres. AFofL	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace: drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Bruce; music; News	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	The Federal Ace: drama	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Daytime Showcase	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Dramatizations	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety; Bruins Hockey
10:00	"Only Yesterday":	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news	Bruins Hockey Game
10:15	Music; guests	Gracie Fields; songs	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Treasury Star Parade	Hockey Game; News
10:30	Philip Murray, CIO	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Frankie Masters' Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Cong. Emanuel Celler	Harold Grant's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Red Norvo's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Parade of Stars	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Im. Wolcott; Food news	Organ Recital; vocalists	Studio Speaker
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	Studio Speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	News; Military Band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang; vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Music Room	ists; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Musical Program	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	Memory Lane: Music	"Snow Village": sketch.	Yankee House Party: vo-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Memory Lane: Music	"David Harum": sketch	riety show; orchestra	News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie, songs	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Earl Wrightson, songs	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Winter Serenade: music	Big Sister: sketch	News; Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light: drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Light Classics: music
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Organ Recital	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News report
3:00	David Harum	"Our Gal Sunday," dr	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Rolfe, Song Shop	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	News Service	Backstage Wife: sketch	News; Affairs of Tom,	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	Stella Dallas: sketch	Dick & Harry: variety	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
4:30	Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	show with Bob Trend-	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:45	Mountain Music	Club Matinee; News	'Young Widder Brown'	ler's Orchestra	Bing Crosby, Songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Ben Bernie's Show.	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	News Highlights	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	The Answer Man: Quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	Hockey and Bowling
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Overseas Report	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	"Little Show"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World	Edmund J. Branden	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:45	Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comments	Your Army
8:00	Nelson Eddy with	Earl Godwin, news	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Armbruster's Orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	'Mr. & Mrs. North': com.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Richard Salinger's, news
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Just Five Lines": dr.	Dramatization
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	John Freedom: drama	Eddie Cantor: Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brahms:
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	John Freedom: drama	Shore; guest; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Two Songs for Alto
9:30	"Good Listening":	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	drama; soloists; Oscar	with viola obbligato
9:45	Quiz Show	Orchestra; Talk	dramatic sketch; orch.	Levant; Monty Wooley	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	Forza del Destino.	Gracie Fields, songs	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Wage Stabilization	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; World War II	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	Henry King's Orch	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Red Norvo's Orchestra	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Carlos Molina's Orch	Local Sports
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music
11:45	Music	Sportcast; News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End; News

Three Subs Are Bombed By Camp Edwards Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Jan. 19—Air attacks on three enemy submarines in the Atlantic, each of which produced oil slicks on the surface, were described yesterday by First Lieutenant Channing B. Emberson, of Oakland, Calif., a member of the 14th Antisubmarine Squadron at Otis Field, Camp Edwards.

Two of these attacks were made within 40 miles of each other, and on the same day. The third occurred a month later to the day. Lieutenant Emberson, pilot of a patrol bomber, told of his experiences coincident with a post announcement crediting the forays to him.

"There are certain restrictions," he said "The time and place cannot be mentioned. We cannot say we sunk any submarines. We say we attacked them. You also may say these attacks took place in the Atlantic Ocean," Lieutenant Emberson began.

"There was a heavy mist and visibility was poor. We saw a conning tower about a mile and a half away, and it was just about within range of visibility. We poured on the coal and bore down on it.

"When we were over it we dropped a depth charge. The submarine had been submerged about 10 seconds when we dropped the charge. It surfaced again and then sunk. We turned, came back and dropped another bomb. We could see an oil slick and air bubbles.

"We cruised around the scene and then went back to our base. A short time later we went back to help a surface craft find the scene. Then we flew on. About 40 miles away we saw another sub and we attacked it. After our depth charges exploded we saw a large oil slick."

A month later to the day, Lieutenant Emberton was patroling when he spotted another submarine.

He declared, "The sun was at such an angle that we just had a glimpse at the sub. Then the sun blinded us. We flew in the general direction of it and were able to locate it again just before it submerged. We dropped depth charges and following the explosion there was a large oil slick."

Lieutenant Emberson attended Oregon State College, where he was a track star, running the mile and the half-mile. He was a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. After completing three years there he became an Air Cadet and took his early training at Ryan Field in San Diego, Calif. He received his advanced training at Randolph and Kelly Fields.

Lieutenant Emberson in discussing his flights is anxious to point out that a bomber on patrol is no better than its entire crew. He said in reference to the three "attacks," "Any success we had was due to the co-operation and excellent training of the entire group. Teamwork is important and without perfect co-ordination of the entire crew there is little success."

Revere-Winthrop Bus Strike Ended

Drivers of a Revere-Winthrop bus line who have been on strike two days were back at work this morning after a conference with the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration during which a new contract calling for a $5 weekly increase for a five-day, 50-hour week was agreed upon. Other provisions call for vacations with pay for all employees who have been with the concern a year or longer and time and one half for overtime.

A "favored-son" seniority clause which the drivers, members of the Amalgamated Union of Street Railway, Electric and Motor Coach Employees of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, had opposed was deleted by the owner of the bus company, Service Bus Lines, Inc.

Hall to Address Lumber Meeting

New England wholesale lumbermen, meeting tomorrow night at the University Club, will hear an account of intrigue and sabotage in South America from Dr. Robert King Hall, widely known specialist on Latin-American affairs, who recently returned to the United States from his sixth tour of South America.

At the same time, they will learn at first hand from a representative of the all-woman-operated sawmill at Turkey Pond, Concord, N. H., just how women have taken over this man-sized job and are aiding in replacing manpower lost to the armed forces and war production plants.

John I. Taylor, New England Salvage Director, also will address the meeting, which will be sponsored by the New England Wholesale Lumber Association.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

THE BIG THRILL-PICTURE OF 1943!

Flying Yank . . . Fighting Tigress . . .
Flaming Romance . . . Blazing Action!

GENE TIERNEY • GEORGE MONTGOMERY • LYNN BARI

China Girl

VICTOR McLAGLEN

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

And What a Stage Show! IN PERSON

The Sweetest Music This Side of Heaven

GUY Lombardo

and his ROYAL CANADIANS

GEORGE TAPPS

Plus Extra Added Attraction

Screenland's Newest Singing Star

NAN WYNN

And Other Big Acts!

STARTS 10:30 A.M. WED.

Roxy

7th Ave. at 50th St.

ON TO VICTORY!—UNITED NATIONS WEEK—Jan. 14 to 20!

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A genuine masterpiece." — Watts, Her. Trib. "A triumph." — Atkinson, Times.

ANGEL STREET

With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL

GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40 Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE

Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick

BLITHE SPIRIT

NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY

BOOTH THEA., 45 ST. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

JANIE 5th Month Laugh Success!

by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams

Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY

BILTMORE, W. of 47 St. Cl. 6-9353. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40 & Sun. at 3.

NEW LOW PRICES

BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.

JUNIOR MISS

46TH ST. THEA., W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-6075 EVGS. (Except Mon.) 8:40, $2 Top. Mats. SAT., 2:40; SUN., 3 p. m., 50c to $2

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor

50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- capt Sat. Evs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present

STARS ON ICE

CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Eve. Perf. Mail Orders Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents

TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE

THE SKIN of OUR TEETH

A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER

WITH A COMPANY of 40 and Florence REED

PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156 Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL presents

THE THREE SISTERS

Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING, Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL

BARRYMORE, West 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:30 $1.10 to $3.85. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75

"Makes murder a parlor pastime"—Life

EVA Le Gallienne in JOSEPH Schildkraut

UNCLE HARRY

HUDSON THEA., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Evs. Incl. Sunday 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION

PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY

WITHOUT LOVE with KATHARINE HEPBURN and ELLIOTT NUGENT

LAST 4 WEEKS

ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

GIVE TO THE GREATER BOSTON WAR FUND

KEITH MEMORIAL

3rd Great Week

CARY GRANT GINGER ROGERS

LEO McCAREY'S ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON

The GREAT GILDERSLEEVE EXTRA! WALT DISNEY'S DER FUEHRER'S FACE

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Jack BENNY Ann SHERIDAN

"Geo. Washington Slept Here"

Plus "You Can't Escape Forever"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY

NOW

Betty GRABLE John PAYNE

'SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES' in Technicolor

Plus: "The MAN IN THE TRUNK"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY

Judy GARLAND GEORGE MURPHY

FOR ME and MY GAL

HELD OVER 5th WEEK

PACIFIC

Starting Thurs. "Who Done It?" — "Silver Queen" MARCH OF TIME

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

DEMETER ZACHAREFF presents

ROLAND HAYES Tenor

REGINALD BOARDMAN, Accompanist

Tuesday, January 26, at 8:15

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL HALL Boylston and Clarendon Streets

Box Office Open 9 to 5 Daily. Tel. COM. 7262

TICKETS, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (tax included) Also at Filene's

Mail orders promptly filled

SUN. 3:30 — SYMPHONY HALL

Remaining Tickets $1.10 up at Box-office

Luboshutz & Nemenoff

"Perfection in two-piano playing" (Baldwin Pianos) —Serge Koussevitsky

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Last 7 Times—Mat. Thurs. ALFRED de LIAGRE, JR., presents

ROLAND YOUNG "ASK MY FRIEND SANDY"

Comedy of the present by STANLEY YOUNG with NORMAN LLOYD and MARY SARGENT

Evgs: 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat: 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

Managers of Theaters

advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Starring Roland Young. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35.

Esquire—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—"Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time," 3, 9:15. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3:15, 6:15, 9:30.

Fenway—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. 12:40, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Mashenka," a Soviet film. 1:10, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:50. "Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:40.

Women's Activities: Whitings Are Here

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alice in Wonderland knew more about whiting than do most New England housewives. But that will not be the case much longer—not if the home economists and the Massachusetts Fisheries Association succeed in making as much impression as the Gryphon and the Mock Turtle did on Alice.

Alice had often seen whiting at dinner, as she started to say to the Mock Turtle. Unfortunately New England housewives have not. We doubt if she had ever heard of proteins and vitamins, however, and neither the Gryphon nor the Mock Turtle mentioned them either. So that is where New England housewives will be one up on Alice. Whiting possesses quantities of both, according to today's raconteurs. It is protein upon which hangs this tale. Protein and a little matter of transportation.

Whiting, it seems, are rich in protein. They make an excellent substitute for the meat and other protein foods which are growing ever scarcer. Uncle Sam wants the meat for the Army. The ODT wishes fewer meat substitutes had to be shipped into New England. Ergo, the whiting.

The Whiting Arrive

For the whiting are already here —9,000,000 pounds of them in the freezer and plenty more in the sea. Uncle Sam doesn't want them for the Army, and the ODT is eager to see them consumed in New England where they are landed rather than have them shipped to the Middle West as has been done with the bulk of them up to date.

The problem is to get New England housewives to buy them, and to that end a committee has been formed with Miss May E. Foley, Massachusetts States Nutritionist, as Chairman. Serving with her are Miss Eleanor Bateman of the Department of Agriculture, Division of Marketing; Marjorie Mills, newspaper and radio food editor; Miss Susan Mack of the Home Service Department of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company; Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, Chairman of the American Home Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Janette Kelley, Massachusetts Chairman of the HEWIBS (Home Economics Women in Business); and Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Leaders in the home economics and nutrition field, representatives of the fish industry, and members of the press and radio met with the Committee at a whiting luncheon, yesterday to discuss ways and means of stimulating the consumer demand for said fish.

Most Used in Midwest

Whiting are not in the New England retail markets at present for ack of demand, Mr. Cooley explained. Most of the whiting catch has been sent to the Middle West, and present and future stocks could readily be disposed of there, were it not for transportation restrictions. "The ODT is planning to stop cross-hauling of such products," he said. "It does not make sense in wartime for the East Coast to buy halibut and salmon from the West Coast and send its own fish west. These shipments will probably be prohibited in the near future."

Regardless of the fish industry's interest in finding a near-by market for one of its plentiful products, we should hail this way of lessening a growing shortage of protein foods, according to Miss Foley.

"We are fortunate," she said, "to have this abundant supply right in our own back yard so to speak, and in low-cost form, too. If we make good use of it, we can save much shipping space, and release other protein foods for other parts of the country."

The patriotic housewife's job at this juncture, she explained, is to ask and keep asking for whiting at her retail market. Jobbers won't stock them until there is sufficient demand.

The whiting Alice knew had their tails in their mouths and were all over crumbs. Those you will meet in the markets will likely be minus their extremities. Whether you serve them to your family "all over crumbs" is a matter of taste. They're good that way, as anyone as yesterday's luncheon will tell you, but there are many ways of dressing them. Being lean fish, they lend themselves to all kinds of cooking. Miss Mack reported she had already tested 17 different recipes. Here are two of them:

Whiting Fish Pie

3 cups cooked whiting
4 hard-cooked eggs chopped
4 onions sliced
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon dried mustard
4 boiled potatoes
Salt and pepper
6 tablespoons water
1 teaspoon catsup
Pastry

Place a layer of potatoes in buttered baking dish; then a layer of onions, fish, egg. Repeat until ingredients are used. Season each layer. Pour over all water, mustard, and catsup. Dot top with butter. Cover with pastry. Bake at 450° F. for 30 minutes. Serves 8.

Delicious, inexpensive, and a meal in itself is the way Miss Mack described this dish. The addition of carrots would make it more colorful, she added:

Another complete meal that's a time saver and attractive, according to Miss Mack, is:

Fish with Vegetables—Broiled

2 pounds whiting
4 large tomatoes.
4 potatoes.

Split fish and remove back bones. Cut into four nice sized servings. Brush each piece of fish with French dressing. This softens fiber and will give a much better flavor. Sprinkle with flour. Place fish on hot greased broiler, skin side down, and broil about 3 minutes; then place the potatoes and tomatoes on broiler. Potatoes should be boiled first, then cut in thick slices, then spread with melted butter and seasoned. Tomatoes should be cut in ½-inch slices and dipped in French dressing. Broil 5 to 6 minutes. Serves 4.

A native of the North Atlantic, the whiting is a member of the hake family, a fact which Mr. Cooley remembered to state even though the Mock Turtle did not. Sometimes they come as large as four or five pounds, but the ones the industry is interested in are those that are found in large quantities off Provincetown and average about ½ pound. They have firm, sweet meat, and the backbone can easily be lifted out. They should be bought frozen.

And now we hope you can say with Alice:

"I never knew so much about a whiting before."

And that, like her, you will often see them at dinner.

By a Staff Photographer

Attendants at Fisheries Association Luncheon

At yesterday's luncheon at the Parker House, given by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association in the interest of whiting. Left to right: Miss May E. Foley, Massachusetts State Nutritionist; Miss Clare Walsh, President of the Massachusetts Home Economics Association; Miss Eleanor Bateman of the Department of Agriculture. Miss Foley and Miss Bateman are members of the special committee formed to promote the consumption of whiting as a wartime service.

Storm Expected to End Today

While weather officials today predicted the end of the rainstorm by this evening, nevertheless, the word of caution was still out that freezing conditions would remain.

Care in driving was urged by weather officials, though it was stated that the conditions which produced ice on windshields had virtually ceased.

State police communications reported at 7:30 a. m. that road conditions were generally bad throughout the State. Sleet was falling in higher locations. Roads were very slippery and caution was urged in driving, the police report stated.

Rail and commercial highway traffic apparently resumed a normal status this morning, according to a survey of transportation companies.

Air Schedules Canceled

Air-line companies were the only exceptions to this, the two local operators, American and Northeast, having canceled all of their morning flights.

The Boston Elevated Railway stated that trolley and rapid-transit service is normal. Some slow movements will continue, however, in the bus services, El officials said, owing to the natural regard for caution exercised by drivers on icy roads.

The New Haven, Boston & Albany, and Boston & Maine railroads also stated that their services were proceeding normally. A New Haven official said that one section of the road's Federal Express from Washington arrived only eight minutes late this morning, while the other section arrived only 10 minutes late.

Made Up Time

A Boston & Albany official stated that while the road had received several trains late from off the parent New York Central line at Albany, several of these trains had made up nearly 10 minutes of lost time while proceeding to Boston.

The Boston & Maine road stated that virtually all service was running on schedule. One Fitchburg Division through train was delayed in arriving at the North Station this morning because of a slightly delayed freight train proceeding ahead of it.

The Greyhound Lines stated that service was restored at 7 a. m., on all through routes. Most through bus schedules to New York, the West, and to Northern New England had been cancelled last evening at 10.

Children's Day Care Will Be Discussed At Nursery School

The subject of day-care for children of mothers working in war industry will be discussed Monday afternoon at the midwinter meeting of the Corporation of the Nursery Training School of Boston and the Ruggles Street Nursery School. The meeting will be at 355 Marlborough Street at 3 o'clock.

A triologue will be presented following the business meeting, in which the history of day-care for children, governmental policy regarding it, and the present status of centers providing it, will be discussed. Mrs. Robert L. Goodale, of Cambridge, President of the corporation; Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot, director of the Training School, and Miss Marjorie Sanger of the Page Memorial School of Wellesley College, will be the speakers.

Farm-Labor Problem Probed

A conference of representatives of all organizations concerned with the farm-labor problem, which met at the State House today, will present to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall a recommendation for the setting up of a State Farm Labor Board to help alleviate the critical farm situation.

Today's conference was called by Governor Saltonstall as a result of last week's conference of New England Governors at which Joseph A. Smith, New England Director of the War Manpower Commission, and Dudley Harmon, of the New England Council, urged action to relieve the shortage of farm labor.

The proposed State Board would consist of State Agricultural Commissioner Louis A. Webster who presided at today's conference; Commissioner of Education Walter F. Downey; A. F. Gillespie of the War Manpower Commission; Willard S. Munson of the United States Extension Service; Wilfred G. Purdy, State Director of the Farm Security Administration, and an executive secretary to be appointed by the Governor.

While no concrete plans for the year could be made at the conference, pending gubernatorial approval, Commissioner Webster said it was hoped to enlist aid of high-school and college students, Boy and Girl Scouts, and similar groups for farm work next summer.

The Board would act under a farm labor council consisting of representatives of all organizations concerned directly or indirectly with farms, farm labor, or which might be able to assist in ending a farm-labor shortage.

This Boy Loses No Time to Join

Reading in this morning's paper that 17-year-old boys may now enlist in the Army Reserves, Richard John Dee, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, immediately took advantage of the opportunity and got in touch with Capt. F. G. Foley of the Aviation Cadet Board to take the examination.

Richard said he picked the Army because his father served in the A. E. F. in the first World War. He had made several attempts to get into the Army Air Corps before, but due to orders from Washington enlistment for aviation cadets had been stopped.

N. E. Women's Press Association to Meet

A round-table discussion of the subject, "Can Peace Be Maintained by an International Police Force After the War Is Won?" will be the program for the January meeting of the New England Women's Press Association. The meeting, which will be in charge of the President of the Association, Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, will be held Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at 2 o'clock.

The speakers will be Miss Sarah Wambaugh, an authority on International Law; Mrs. Max Ulin, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations; Mrs. Frances A. Blanchard, Woman's Club Editor of the Boston Herald; Mrs. Maude W. Linscott, President of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women; Mrs. Marcia Graves Loring, writer and interior decorator, and Miss Alice G. Reynolds, a writer.

Hospitality will be in charge of Mrs. Dorothy Pierce Walker, assisted by Mrs. John Pfeiffer and Mrs. Allan Lloyd Beausang, who will pour.

Colonial Wars Daughters to Meet

The Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts will meet at the Hotel Vendome on Wednesday. Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, President, will preside at the meeting which is to commemorate the Peace of Paris, marking the English Control of North America.

The Society was formed to promote the study of this country's history and to promote respect for those men who in military, naval, and civil positions assisted in the establishment and preservation of American colonies.

U. S. Files Lien On Cocoanut Grove

The United States Government today filed in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds a notice of tax lien against the new Cocoanut Grove, Inc., for unpaid taxes to the amount of $113,399.72. The notice was filed by Thomas B. Hassett, the Collector of Internal Revenue, and it states that the tax is in the nature of additional income and excess profits tax for the years 1935 to 1941 inclusive.

The notice states that under the Internal Revenue laws the tax with penalties and interest has been assessed and is unpaid and constitutes a lien in favor of the United States Government on all the property and rights to property of the taxpayer.

N. E. High in Victory Loan Drive Results

War Activities in New England

New England finished first in the anti-inflationary phase of the recent Victory Loan Drive, it was announced today, showing that 77 per cent of total sales in this area went to non-banking sources, the highest percentage of any Federal Reserve District in the nation.

Only New York and Chicago Districts surpassed New England in total sales, but higher percentages were registered by banking sources. The drive, which reached $13,000,000,000 in sales, or nearly 150 per cent of the goal, at the outset had stressed the need of obtaining as much money as possible from non-banking sources to head off inflation.

In another aspect of the drive, New England finished second. The sales of "Victory 2½'s" here were $328,502,500, an amount exceeded only by New York. This was the issue in the December offering which had the most popular appeal and was designed primarily for individual and institutional buyers. These bonds, not maturing until 1968 and available in denominations as low as $500, were not offered to commercial banks—a decision which was "one of the most emphatic anti-inflation steps taken by the Treasury," it was declared in the Victory Fund Committee report made public today.

John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the Committee in New England, complimented 4,000 volunteers from the banking investment fields who "combed every section of New England for buyers."

Navy Jobs Open

Skilled tradesmen, helpers and laborers are urgently needed for naval establishments here and at Mare Island, Calif., Panama, Pearl Harbor, and Puget Sound, Wash., announced the United States Employment Service Office here.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission "has again requested our aid in recruiting skilled and unskilled workers for these important war bases," the announcement said.

"Those men accepted for duty at these points will be helping to keep Uncle Sam's fighting equipment in good condition to aid our boys in achieving ultimate victory."

At the Boston Navy Yard applicants are particularly needed as mechanic learners. Only persons between 16 and 17 will be considered, and they must have completed at least eight grades of school. Only persons 18 years of age and over, and classified as 3-A or 4-F in selective service, will be considered for positions of helper or laborer. Only persons over 20 will be considered for appointment as journeymen.

At Puget Sound and Mare Island, journeymen and classified laborers of any draft classification are acceptable including those with 1-A status. Helpers, however, must be of a draft classification other than 1-A.

Applicants are assured of suitable living quarters and good food at reasonable rates. At least eight hours of overtime at time and a half is assured, based on a 40-hour week. Rates for work at Pearl Harbor have been increased for all positions.

Fore River Sets Up Three-a-Day Record

A shipyard record is believed to have been set up today when the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company launched three special craft for the United States Navy. This is the second time in two months, a Yard official stated, that Fore River has launched three boats in one day.

Sponsors of the three vessels were Mrs. Lewis P. Davis, wife of Capt. L. P. Davis, of the Hingham Ammunition Depot; Mrs. Victor D. Herbster, wife of Capt. V. D. Herbster, of First Naval District headquarters; and Mrs. Paul W. Watson, wife of Capt. P. W. Watson, of the Squantum Naval Air Base.

Miss Hop Dunne

A Chinese girl flyer, Miss Hop Dunne, is serving as meteorologist at the Northeast Airlines Air Transport Command base at Presque Isle, Maine, it was disclosed last night. Born in South Africa 25 years ago, she studied aerial navigation and meteorology at the Spartan School, Tulsa, Okla., and worked in the Army's Climatological Research Department before joining the air line. She has a commercial flying license.

Praise for A. F. S.

In praise to the American Field Service, Gen. H. R. Alexander, Britain's Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Forces, recently wrote of "the value of the work done by the A. F. S." "Not only," he said, "by carrying out a daily routine duty which is in itself of considerable importance and of very great assistance to the Allied War Effort, but your war record for gallant service in battle, established in the last war, has been more than maintained by Bir Hacheim and at Tobruk and during recent operations in North Africa."

This was an excerpt from a letter received by S. Prescott Fay, A. F. S. Chairman for New England.

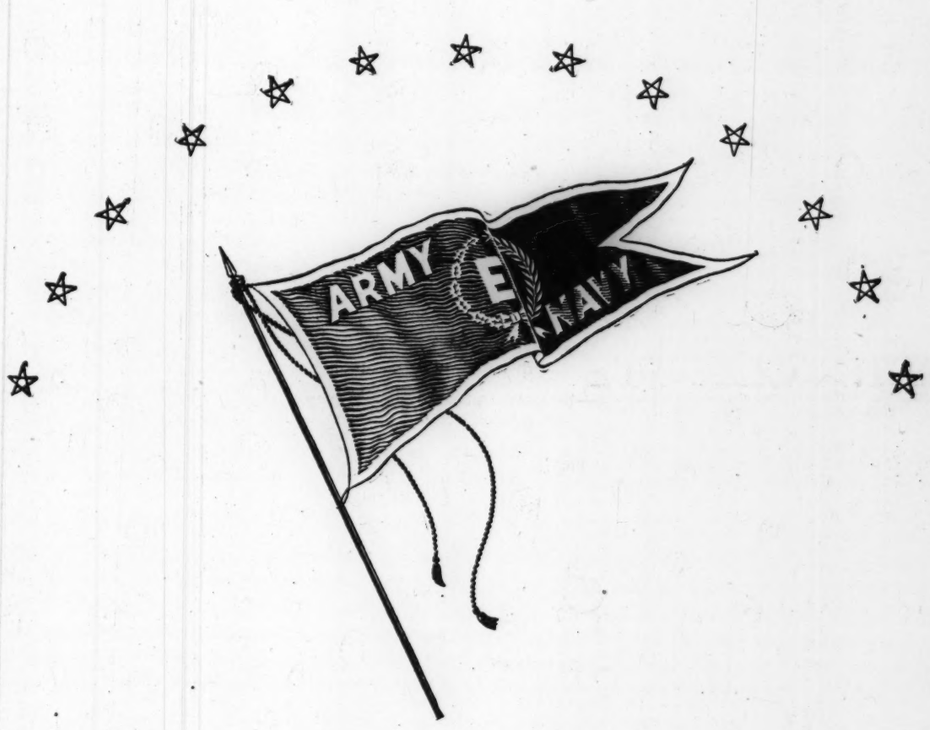
Tobin Weighs State Action On City Police

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin gave qualified approval today to an order of the Boston City Council asking Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to sponsor legislation to place the Boston Police Department under the control of the City Government or to have the State assume the financial expense of operating the department.

Asserting that there is only one answer to the Cocoanut Grove situation—namely the channeling of responsibility for law enforcement under one head—the Mayor said he favored the Council's move to the extent it was in keeping with a similar recommendation in his annual message. The latter, however, did not touch on the question of who should meet departmental cost.

The order was presented yesterday on the motion of Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan who expressed the opinion that Boston has the only police department in the country which is paid for by the city government and, in effect, controlled by the State since the Police Commissioner is appointed by the Governor. The Boston Licensing Board also derives its authority from the State House, though the Fire Commissioner and the Building Commissioner are both Mayoralty appointees.

The Council tabled for further discussion the novel proposal of Councilors Michael L. Kinsella and James S. Coffey that the Mayor declare a moratorium on the payment of real estate taxes for 1942 on property assessed up to $5,000 and occupied wholly or in part by the owner.



THE EMPLOYEES AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE WALWORTH COMPANY

BOSTON WORKS

are honored to announce that they have been awarded

the Army-Navy Production Award

for Excellence in War Production

WALWORTH
VALVES AND FITTINGS
100TH ANNIVERSARY

Russians Break Leningrad Siege

Continued from Page 1

direction of the Latvian border southwest of Velikie Luki, threatened Salsk, German supply center for its entrapped southern armies, tightened the vise in the Stalingrad area and made further progress in the direction of the steel city of Kharkov, the Pittsburgh of the Ukraine.

Newsdealers in Moscow were swamped with the citizens' demand for fresh tidings of the widening triumphs of the winter offensive.

Dispatches related that the Leningrad offensive began on Jan. 12th at 9 o'clock in the morning with a hurricane of artillery fire upon German positions on the elevated left bank of the Neva River.

So terrific was the barrage, Pravda reported, that it plowed up the frozen soil and splintered concrete pillboxes as though they were matchwood. The pounding lasted two hours and twenty minutes.

The lift which the Russian people got out of the breaking of the blockade of the city bolstered Army morale and lent new momentum to the series of drives against the Axis armies all along the 1,200-mile front.

Southwest of Velikie Luki, where German resistance has been exceptionally strong, a Russian advance captured six populated places and added to the growing toll of Axis prisoners.

Six of nine Hungarian divisions on the Eastern Front were estimated in London to have been badly mauled, seven of 10 Italian divisions had been knocked out and that 16 of 20 Rumanian divisions had been liquidated as casualties and prisoners.

The Army moving southwest from Voronezh in the sixth and newest of the Red offensives in the south was reported within 108 miles of Kharkov after the capture of Aganasievka, 20 miles north of the railway connecting Svoboda and Kupyansk.

As the line of advance was straightened in this sector, Russian forces were reported to be encountering "excessively stubborn resistance" from German and Hungarian troops in some cases.

As the squeeze on the trapped force of 50,000 Germans at Stalingrad tightened, an increasing number of prisoners was taken, indicating the Nazis were taking heed of the Russian ultimatum to surrender or be slain.

The plight of the Germans in this area was heightened by the crossing of the Manych River and canal, announced Monday. This endangered the supply base and air field at Salsk from which material has been flown in to the surrounded divisions. The Russians already had reported the capture of the last usable landing field in the vicinity of the trap.

North Africa:

British Army Only 50 Miles From Tripoli

The British Eighth Army advanced to within 50 miles or less of Tripoli.

With Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery pressing home the attack, the Axis had only a matter of hours in which to check the onslaught for an attempted stand, or to quit the city in a withdrawal toward the Tunisian border 100 miles to the west.

General Montgomery's most advanced column was operating inland, and a communiqué said it had driven Axis forces from Beni Ulid and was in contact with the enemy toward Tarhuna, which is only 40 miles southeast of Tripoli. Tarhuna is some 60 miles beyond Beni Ulid where the Axis suffered heavily in a tank battle with the British.

A second British column sped along the coastal road, passing through Misurata and Garibaldi and reaching the Zliten area 90 miles east of Tripoli.

Observers said the British strategy might be to bring the columns together for a converging attack on Tripoli, or to attack the city with the coastal column and by-pass it to the south with the inland column.

There were indications that General Field Marshal Erwin Romell was prepared to yield Tripoli and attempt to get as many of his men as possible into Tunisia to join Gen. Walther Nehring in a stand against Allied assault from both sides.

It was noted that the Eighth Army swept unchecked through the fertile green oasis of Misurata which had been described as the strongest potential defense point between El Agheila and Tripoli.

It was not stated how close to Tarhuna the British had approached, the communiqué reporting only that they were "in contact with the enemy towards Tarhuna."

The Italian communiqué reported that Tripoli itself was under heavy Allied aerial attack, with repeated raids causing great damage to buildings and killing numerous civilians.

American Bombs Set Japanese Base Afire

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 19

Heavy bombing attacks on Japanese bases in the northwestern Solomon Islands were reported by the Navy which said that one bombing raid, on the Island of Ballale, started fires visible for 50 miles.

As both Army and Navy bombers blasted the Japanese positions 300 miles distant, ground troops on Guadalcanal Island mopped up pockets of enemy resistance in newly conquered areas on the flanks of the American positions.

Tunisia:

Axis Tanks Advance At Pont du Fahs

Axis tank and infantry forces attacking northwest of Bou Arada on the Central Tunisian front were repulsed twice Monday, but the enemy gained some ground southwest of Pont du Fahs, it was announced.

As operations on the land front accelerated, Allied airplanes carried the fight to the enemy, and Flying Fortresses struck a new blow at the Castel Benito airfield near Tripoli.

Bou Arada is along a battlefield south of Medjez el Bab and 30 to 45 miles southwest of Tunis.

The enemy gains southwest of Pont du Fahs were described as a tank penetration. French forces fighting in this sector have been bolstered by additional Allied equipment, the spokesman said.

P-38 Lightnings escorted the Flying Fortresses on the new raid on Castel Benito airfield. It is about 13 miles south of Tripoli.

New Guinea:

Australians Take Sanananda Point

Allied ground forces captured Sanananda Point and Sanananda Village Monday it was officially announced here.

The Allied occupation of the coastal end of the Japanese-held Papuan corridor left the remnants of Lieut. Gen. Tomitaro Horii's Northeastern New Guinea Army enveloped by Australian and American infantrymen in three restricted pockets lying from a half to two miles inland from the coast. All three are located along the main trail.

The Australian capture of Sanananda Point and the adjacent village climaxed a series of co-ordinated attacking movements in which two American and three Australian infantry units took part.

"In a continuation of the aggressive action which started Sunday, Jan. 17, Sanananda Village and Sanananda Point were captured yesterday, and our forward elements reached Giruwa," the announcement said.

"On the coast the enemy is restricted in a small pocket 500 yards northwest of the motor road terminal in the area between Giruwa and Tarakena. Inland, two enemy pockets are under attack."

Sanananda Point, lying between previously captured Gona and Buna, was the last remaining Japanese strongpoint in Northeastern New Guinea. With it gone, there appeared little likelihood the enemy could hold out in strength, and action against the three pockets of trapped forces inland took on the character of a mop-up operation.

Australian Troops Split Enemy Force

The Associated Press correspondent Vern Haugland reported from New Guinea that Australian troops which the previous day had forced their way across the Sanananda Track a mile and a half from the coast—thus splitting the Japanese force deployed along the trail—on Monday pushed a half mile nearer the coast. There they were halted by enemy machine gun nests.

Meanwhile a second Australian infantry unit which earlier had captured Cape Killerton, a mile and a half west of Sanananda, drove southeast along the shore to within a mile of Sanananda Village before being held up by a strong enemy position.

The third Australian force struck boldly across swamps separating the other two Australian units to capture Sanananda Village.

The Australians took the village after a short, sharp fight. Front-line reports indicated the Japanese there seemed beaten as soon as the Australians launched their surprise attack. This apparently was because they had relied upon strong outlying defenses which the Allied troops, wise in the ways of jungle warfare, by-passed neatly in pressing toward the coastal anchor of the enemy's Sanananda line.

The Australians then drove eastward along the coast to liquidate Japanese positions on Sanananda Point, and pressed on to Giruwa, where they encountered powerful defenses.

Meanwhile the Americans on the main track, leaving some men behind to contain a stubbornly held enemy pocket nearly two miles inland, pushed down the road toward the beach and established themselves at a road junction in support of the forward Australian units.

Another American force, pressing in from the east, captured a group of well-defended pockets which had been impeding the Allied advance for some days.

While the Australians were gaining a firm foothold on the coastal end of the corridor in which the enemy had resisted long and stubbornly, enveloping American, Australian and other Allied units swept through the swamps around Cape Killerton hunting scattered groups of Japanese.

What Japanese now are left in the corridor are inclosed in pockets roughly a mile west of Sanananda, about 1,500 yards eastward from the point, and behind the main track.

On the aerial front, the Allied bombers sank an 8,000-ton Japanese cargo ship in the Bismarck Sea and blasted enemy airports and installations over a wide area of the Southwest Pacific, an Allied communiqué said.

Heavy bombers scored two hits on the cargo ship and it "burst into flames from bow to stern, sinking in eight minutes," it was reported.

Allied planes again visited New Britain Island, attacking Japanese shipping in Rabaul Harbor and bombing the airport at Gasmata. Medium bombers and long-range fighters attacked Japanese supply dumps and installations at Lae, New Guinea, setting fire to two buildings and destroying a Japanese fighter plane on the ground.

Burma:

North of Akyab British Advance

Meanwhile, land patrol groups in the area of Mubo, near Salamaua, skirmished with Japanese troops, the communiqué said.

British troops in Northern Burma have seized the village of Kyuaktaw on the Kaladan River, about 40 miles northeast of Akyab, a British communiqué said. Little opposition was offered by the Japanese, it was reported.

British troops also made a small advance Monday in the Dondaik area on the Mayu Peninsula, and the forces operating against Rathedaung secured a foothold north of the village, the communiqué said.

Large fires started in Rathedaung by Allied bombers Sunday were still burning Monday night, and Royal Air Force Blenheims continued attacks on enemy targets and Japanese-occupied villages in the Mayu River area.

In the Chinhills are farther north, Indian troops have contacted the enemy, it was reported, and there have been occasional fights.

Water transport on the Chindwin and Irrawaddy Rivers was attacked by Allied aircraft, which also ranged down the Burmese coast south of Akyab. No enemy aircraft were encountered on these flights, it was reported.

Japanese airdromes near Toungoo and Meiktila and the town of Akyab were bombed Sunday night with "good results," it was reported.

The communiqué reported that Japanese planes bombed the Allied operational area in Southeastern Bengal on Sunday night, but caused no casualties and only minor damage.

Convoy Bombed:

3 Axis Ships Hit Off Dutch Coast

Light British patrol bombers hit three enemy supply ships Monday night in an attack on a convoy off the Netherlands coast, the British Air Ministry announced.

The Royal Air Force bomber command did not raid Europe in force Monday night after the large-scale raids of the week end, but did lay mines in enemy waters while aircraft of the Fighter Command on offensive patrols attacked freight trains and locomotives in Northern France.

The night's operations were carried out without a single British plane being lost, the communiqué said.

The Swiss Radio, heard in London, broadcast an official report that four waves of planes flew over Switzerland during the night.

The Berlin Radio reported that a formation of German bombers attacked a port on the British Channel coast during the night and returned without loss despite heavy antiaircraft and a strong British fighter plane defense.

British House Tackles Issue Of Future of the Nation

Continued from Page 1

phenomenal Russian success is not only necessitating reconsideration of the whole United Nations' war strategy with a view to speeding up the Anglo-American offensive, but is also pointing to the need to get reconstruction blueprints on the drawing boards.

The winning of the war is still, of course, the paramount task, and Parliament will be concerned in both public and secret sessions with crucial war problems, notably manpower and the submarine menace.

But postwar planning is seen as no less vital. For the British people are to be called on for still harder efforts and hardships in the coming phase of offensive warfare. And the view is spreading in Westminster that the nation will be all the better equipped for the task if it has a clearer vision of the goal ahead.

System of Compensation

An indication of the magnitude of the social issues involved is seen in the work of a select committee of the House of Commons which is considering equal compensation for war injury for men and women.

This committee, whose work may vitally affect the status of some 12,000,000 British housewives and mothers, yesterday heard evidence from Sir William Beveridge.

Hitherto the British system of compensation and social security generally has seriously differentiated against women, Sir William told the committee.

For instance, the hitherto flat-rate basis has operated in differentiating between men and women.

Thus a male manager of a company, if disabled, would get the same compensation as the office liftman he employed. But a woman manager wouldn't get even the liftman's compensation. In fact, if she were a married woman she would get only 14s. weekly, compared to 35s. for a man and 28s. for a single woman.

Women's outstanding part in this war, coupled with the effect of the blitz, has greatly assisted pressure on the authorities to clear up these anomalies.

Sir William advocated to a select committee a new comprehensive flat rate of compensation for both men and women for short-period disablements, but for long-period injuries he proposed relating compensation to wages.

Moreover he pressed for treatment of the married woman as a member of a team with appropriate teammates' rights and payments.

The present seven-year-old British Parliament isn't considered an ideal combination for framing the future. It is unrepresentative of public opinion to the extent that owing to the war it has exceeded its allotted span of existence.

Power in By-Elections

On the other hand nine by-elections are pending which can be used as a forceful reminder of what voters are thinking of Parliamentary performances. Interest is aroused here today by reports of an American counterpart to the Beveridge plan propounded by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

This is hailed in some quarters here as evidence of American readiness to co-operate with Britain on social progress.

Certain newspapers here today, however, are stressing what they call United States shyness of committing itself for peace plans.

Plans for Postwar Employment Are Made by Settlements Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—A program of social work, including day child-care centers to meet wartime needs, a public works program for unemployment after the war, continuation of the Office of Consumers' Counsel, the Farm Security Administration and the Food Department of Agriculture was proposed by the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Settlements this week.

The Board action, representing 159 settlements in 23 States and Washington, D. C., was in the form of resolutions, one of which voiced concern over the recent resignation of Donald E. Montgomery, "whose courageous leadership as Consumers' Counsel in the Department of Agriculture has been of constant assistance to settlements in their work with low income groups."

Another stressed the need for after-school care for children and for day-care centers for pre-school children of working mothers. It declared that under no circumstances should mothers with children under two years of age be taken into employment.

The Board reaffirmed its belief in the usefulness of the Tolan Committee's investigation of migrant labor and urged that Congress support the Farm Security Administration in its restoration of hundreds of thousands of low income farms to a basis of independence and increased production to aid the war effort.

Federation regret was voiced at the resignation of Charlotte Carr as Director of Hull House, Chicago.

Clyde M. Murray of Union Settlement is President of the National Federation, whose other officers are Franklin L. Harbach of Henry Street Settlement, Vice-President; Albert J. Kennedy of University Settlement, Treasurer, and Lillie M. Peck, Secretary.

Irish Republican Army Leaders Break Prison

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 19 (AP)—Hugh M'Ateer, alleged chief of staff of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, escaped Jan. 15 with three other members of the organization from Belfast prison, where he was serving a 15-year sentence for treason.

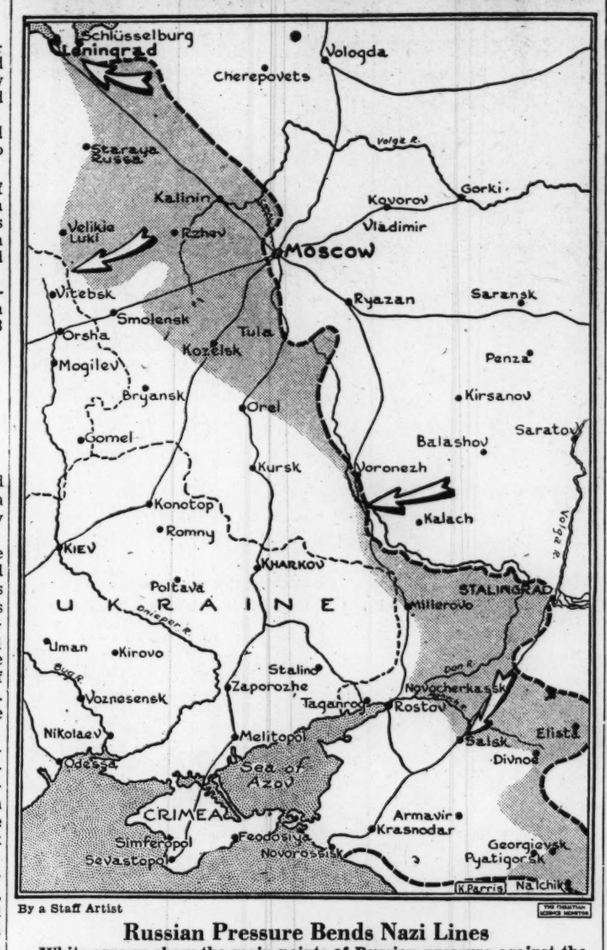
It was not immediately disclosed how the break was effected, but it was assumed the prisoners had received outside help.

Their flight was discovered, prison officials said, when guards made their regular rounds of the cells this morning.

Posthumous Honors Proposed for Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Authorization for the President to award posthumously a congressional medal of honor to the late Col. William (Billy) Lendrum Mitchell "in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation" would be given in a bill (S429) introduced yesterday by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire. The medal would go to Mrs. Martin Fladoes of Milwaukee, Colonel Mitchell's sister.

Soviet Winter Drive Rolls On



By a Staff Artist

Russian Pressure Bends Nazi Lines

White arrows show the main points of Russian pressure against the German line. Broken line indicates the farthest advance of the Germans into Russia. Shaded area is approximately that regained by the Soviet Army since its counteroffensive began in November, 1942.

African Refugee Problem Worsens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—With the continuance of the war, the problem of refugees becomes more and more acute, and the need for American aid in their behalf grows commensurately, according to the speakers at the annual meeting of the American Committee for Christian Refugees at Town Hall Club here yesterday.

Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, stressed that, while it had been hoped that the refugee situation in North Africa would be eased by the American occupation, the problem instead had become more acute. He said there were about 6,000 refugees in camps, and more not interned. Shortages of food, rising prices, and military discipline have intensified the problems, Mr. Pickett reported.

Big Job After War

"We have to put our most intense devotion and intelligence to work to salvage these men and women—victims of persecution and the misfortunes of war," he declared.

Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, President of the Committee, held that among the gravest problems to be faced by the postwar world will be the repatriation, or resettlement elsewhere, of refugees and their guidance and care through the protracted period of misery and disorder in their European homelands.

"Enduring peace cannot rise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of war," Dr. Robinson declared. "The peace we seek is to be the framework, not the straitjacket, of civilization. It must evolve through continuous building and growing. Even now we shape it in every wartime attitude we take and every choice we make—not only jointly as a nation, but severally as responsible individuals.

"In fact, our feeling toward refugees, our appreciation of their problems, our capacity to appraise and utilize their varied skills, make a touchstone of American sincerity."

Thinks Long War Ahead

Dr. James G. McDonald, formerly High Commissioner for Refugees of the League of Nations, differed with those who hold that the war will be over in a year or two, and stressed that each passing month enlarges the refugee problem—"and the proportion of non-Jewish refugees will increase as time goes on."

"As one looks into the future with high hope and unafraid of the terrible things he there sees, he can envisage a refugee problem manifold vaster, more terrible, more demanding than any the world has yet faced," Dr. McDonald declared. "A debt of thanks is due this committee and its associates for awakening American Christians to their responsibilities. There must be continuing stress among the Christian community on the fact that they have only begun to meet their Christian responsibilities which will grow as the next years pass."

Miss Evelyn Hersey, Service Director of the Committee, reported that the major part of its current work is aiding 1,500 refugees in this country with immigration information, vocational guidance, social adjustment and other problems. It also was helping a few people monthly to find their way to this country from England, Portugal and Switzerland, she said.

Refugees Give Help

Refugees here make a contribution to peace, Miss Hersey added, by giving Americans a "real appreciation" of what people in other parts of the world can contribute to international harmony and that "human values are world-wide and must be built on a world-wide basis."

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Secretary of the Board of Directors and American Secretary of the World Council of Churches, reported that German occupation of Southern France had added 14,000 persons to refugee lists in Switzerland. Some help had been extended to them, he said, but he held that America had "simply sampled" the need of refugees in Europe.

The American Committee for Christian Refugees, of 139 Center Street, concerns itself primarily with aiding Protestant anti-Nazi refugees, and co-operates closely with Jewish and other refugee aid groups.

Nazis to Mobilize Girls in Factories

Overseas News Agency

Berne, Switzerland

Women, as well as schoolboys and girls, it was reported, will be mobilized in Germany soon as the country's last reserves in the battle of production, in line with Propaganda Minister Dr. Josef Goebbel's call for the "last ounce" of effort on the home front.

Mobilization of women and youth, in view of the fact that more than 6,000,000 foreign workers are in German factories, was taken to indicate that all industrial plants in Germany had been combed in order to send the last man at all fit for combat duties to the Eastern front.

Broader Base for Allies' Plans Becomes Increasingly Urgent

Continued from Page 1

grown less and less frequent with the passing months and when held have become little more than audiences at which the President informs the other members of the broad outlines of decisions reached elsewhere.

The Pacific War Council is not a deliberate or a deciding body, but a gathering for the dissemination of decisions reached by the Anglo-American Combined Joint Chiefs which is the central determining agency for military matters.

Monopoly Alleged

The charge has often been made that the United States and Great Britain were running the war as a monopoly between them and simply "allowing" China, Russia and other members of the United Nations to make their contribution at the front line.

British and American officials are disposed to concede the fact of closer co-operation between themselves than with other associates in the war, but they do challenge the implication usually involved in the charge that this is due to any monopolistic motives on their part.

The feeling here in Washington, and it is shared in London, is that so far as Russia is concerned the fault lies equally with Moscow and that it is really more a question of "persuading" Russia to join in United Nations planning than it is a question of "permitting."

China is a different matter. There is little serious attempt to explain away the fact that China has simply not been recognized as one of "the Big Four" powers.

"Grand Council" Unlikely

That the current deliberations will lead to any formalized "grand council" among the Allies is doubtful. Both British and American officials concerned with the matter point to the extraordinary results which the informal personal relations of the President and the Prime Minister have produced.

But certainly there is an effort now under way to perfect at least informal machinery whereby China will be consulted more fully in all matters pertaining to the Pacific and Russia will participate more extensively in all war and peace planning concerning Europe.

However, the feeling persists in Anglo-American quarters that China is not really vitally concerned with events in Europe—a position which the Chinese are disposed to challenge. As for Russia, there is the fact that Russia is not at war with Japan. This of course precludes Russia from joining in Pacific war matters.

And if Russia feels that its interests have not been sufficiently weighed in the Anglo-American war councils, there is the counter feeling both here and in London that repeated attempts to achieve more complete and friendly collaboration with Russia have been rebuffed by Moscow.

Willing to Try Again

But Washington and London are both imbued with a new desire of recent days to try again to overcome the obstacles which have always heretofore prevented as close to a working partnership with Russia as exists between Britain and America.

The reason lies partly in the fact that United Nations military prospects are picking up notably and more collaboration is needed when Allied arms are advancing on all fronts than when they are fighting to hold what they have.

But even more than that is the development of points of friction between Anglo-American and Russian political policies, particularly toward occupied countries which are going to be cleared of German troops as the counteroffensive gets under way.

If Germans were forced out of Yugoslavia tomorrow there would be a merry mess indeed with the Anglo-American-sponsored Mikhailovitch government and the Russian-sponsored Partisans quarreling with each other.

Nobody Wants Strife

Moscow certainly does not want the eviction of German armies to be followed everywhere by internal strife anymore than do Washington and London. t is not to Russia's best interest any more than it is to Britain's or America's best interest. Yet that is the probable result unless the two points of view can be much more closely reconciled than they are at present.

Such reconciliation is going to be difficult to achieve without a stronger degree of daily collaboration than exists now. The kind in force between Washington and London is, of course, not a sovereign panacea. It did not prevent some acute differences of feeling about the handling of French North African politics. But it certainly minimized the seriousness of this and other potential points of difference.

If the same kind of frank, open, daily collaboration about the waging of the war, both in the military and in the political fields, could be achieved with Russia, it is a reasonable conclusion that most of such embarrassing and tragic spectacles as the Yugoslavian inner civil war could be averted.

Russian National Interest

That at least is the feeling among those who are working today to improve the machinery of collaboration with Russia. There are, of course, skeptics who insist that Russia and Anglo-American interests are basically poles apart. But in the calmest circles here it is believed that Russian national interest always does and always will supersede Communist Party interest and that there is no serious conflict either now or in the future between Anglo-American interests and Russian national, as distinct from Communist, interests.

The principal problem, it is felt here, is to find adequate machinery.

Russia has not been in the habit of collaborating with anyone for a good many years. There is an inbred suspicion of the "capitalist" world which has made close association difficult. How to get over that obstacle is the problem which is being attacked strenuously today and which, if successfully overcome, can lead to real participation of Russia in Allied war planning for the first time.

Brooks Now Heading Press Gallery Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Ned Brooks of the Scripps-Howard publications has been unanimously elected chairman of the Standing Committee on Correspondents, which controls the press galleries of Congress subject to the approval of the Speaker of the House and the Senate Rules Committee.

Cecil B. Dickson of the Chicago Sun was elected secretary by a 3 to 2 vote of the five committee members, who were named earlier by the members of the gallery.

The other members of the Committee are Jack Bell of the Associated Press, dward J. Folliard of the Washington Post, and Bulkley Griffin, who represents New England newspapers. Mr. Brooks was a member of the Committee during the last previous Congress.

19 Fatalities In Bolivian Clash

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 19 (AP)—Nineteen persons were killed and 30 were wounded in a clash between military authorities and strikers at the great Catavi tin mines between Dec. 18 and 23, the Government discloses in a report which said conditions there had returned to normal.

The disclosure was made in a memorandum to departmental prefects by Minister of the Interior Pedro Zilvetti Arce, which said the strike and the subsequent shootings were an outgrowth of subversive activities by the Leftist Revolutionary Party, several of whose leaders were arrested during the disorders.

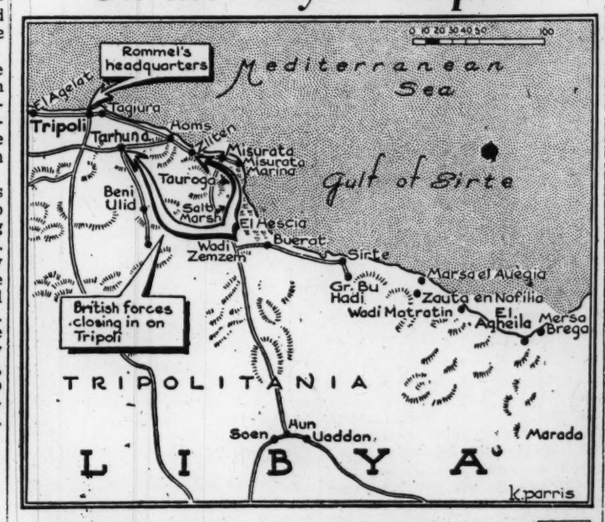
The workers returned to their jobs Dec. 24, following a promise by the Government to study demands for wage increases.

Disbarment Move Halted by Apology

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—A courtroom apology Jan. 13 won dismissal of disbarment proceedings started against Attorney Harry F. Payer of Cleveland, a former United States Assistant Secretary of State, for abusive remarks last April to Federal District Judge Emerich B. Freed.

Arguing with Judge Freed that a client was unable to stand trial, Payer used such phrases as "tyrannical federal court" and "many a federal judge has been corrupt, has been impeached . . ." He was fined $500 on contempt of court charges and the disbarment proceeding was started. Mr. Payer served for a year as Assistant Secretary of State and helped organize the Export-Import Bank.

On the Way to Tripoli



By a Staff Artist

British Pursuit of Germans Continues

White arrows indicate the direction followed by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces heading for Tripoli. One force is following the coast. The other, which has come nearest to Tripoli, is cutting across the interior.

For more than a century
HAMMOND'S
have been
NOTED FOR
WOOL
and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S
PARAGON SQ., HULL LTD.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1.
GROCERIES
SHOP AT
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Schofields
LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
WALKERS
OF HARROGATE
SPECIALISTS IN
PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATORS
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARPETS AND FABRICS
32, PARLIAMENT ST. TEL. 4229

Shows on Sunday Debated in Britain

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—Church dignitaries and authors, as well as many of Britain's most celebrated stage and screen players are throwing themselves with unrestrained zeal into debating the vexed question as to whether the theaters ought to be allowed to open on Sundays on the same terms as the cinemas.

The Government is shortly to be asked for a debate in the House of Commons on the question of a Sunday opening as it affects the theater on a private member's motion proposing the same freedom for the stage as the cinema and radio enjoy.

The Sunday opening of theaters suddenly has become a live issue through the action of the Lord's Day Observance Society which recently threatened to institute legal proceedings if an amateur dramatic society at Keighley, Yorkshire, proceeded with its intention of presenting a play by A. A. Milne for charitable purpose.

Sixty-nine well-known players, includuing Mr. Leslie Henson, Mr. Lewis Casson, and Mr. Ivor Novello, thereupon, wrote a letter to The Times of London protesting against the present law which prevents actors and actresses from wearing costumes on Sundays in any performance, even for charity, for which money is taken at the door. If no money is taken at the door, any sort of performance can be given.

Full Costumes Worn

Recently John Gielgud's company gave a Sunday matinee in full costume of Wilde's "Importance of Being Ernest" at the Phoenix Theater of this city. The Lord's Day Observance Society had no power to interfere in this case because the audience of service men was admitted free. But at a charity concert at about the same time a representative of the Lord's Day Observance Society was able to order off the stage a singer who appeared in crinoline. This was because the audience had paid to attend.

In 1941, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison proposed lifting the ban on Sunday public stage shows, but his motion was defeated in Commons. Today it is clear that very large numbers of actors and actresses themselves vehemently wish the law to stay as it is.

Mr. Nicholas Hannen, prominent actor, has sent to all M. P.'s an "actor's petition for protection," in which he said: "Actors earnestly and humbly beg that the House of Commons won't allow them to be compelled" to give commercial performances on Sundays.

Much Vocal Support

This view received much vocal support at a capacity meeting at the Saville Theater, which was presided over by England's most famous dramatic critic, Mr. James Agate. So lively were the insults hurled from one side to the other by the players assembled there that Mr. Agate had to smooth matters over by declaring that most of the unbridled epithets were used only in a "Pickwickian sense."

Mr. Leslie Banks, who was educated at Oxford with the intention of becoming a parson and is now a famous actor, pleaded for the retention of Sunday as it is at present. The opponents declared that theaters should be open on Sundays to entertain the armed forces whereupon the American actor, Mr. Hartley Power, scornfully asked how many soldiers, airmen, and sailors could afford to pay 12s. 6d. for stalls.

The meeting ended in an uproar in which the chairman said a two-to-one majority in favor of Sunday opening was revealed on a show of hands. An unappeased large majority loudly protested that a ballot should be taken.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing to the Times, suggests a compromise. He says "if a way can be found to open the theaters for the troops on a basis entirely free from all commercial interest" then "Christians should be ready to welcome this." But he is strongly opposed to "any further opening" for performances in which "promoters or performers have any commercial interest."

Swedes Told Attack Could Come Quickly

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson's warning of a possible attack on Sweden and his demand for the "utmost defense" in such an eventuality was made against a "background most serious," the influential newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today.

The Prime Minister warned the Swedish Parliament yesterday of the possibility of an attack and said "beyond any doubt we will defend ourselves." He cautioned against the possibility of false orders being issued, as happened in Norway, and said that if an attack came everyone would have to join in defending the country, the only remaining neutral nation in Northern Europe.

The Dagens Nyheter said the country "must be ready to meet blitz attacks, especially by enemy air forces" and added that "Swedes have enough courage to face reality, even the reality of war."

Prime Minister Hansson emphasized that precautions had been taken against fifth columnists, but said there was a possibility the conflict would spread rapidly and that the danger for Sweden had not passed.

Swedes Feel Pinch

By the Associated Press

Sweden has been in an uneasy position amid belligerents for four years, beginning with the Finnish-Russian winter war of 1939-40 when the Allies wanted to go to the relief of the Finns through Norway and Sweden.

The German occupation of Norway in April, 1940, and the drawing of Finland into Germany's war on Russia in the summer of 1941 left her an island in Nazi-dominated territory.

The relief of Leningrad, however, opens the possibility of a new northern campaign, not only by the Red Army but also by Russia's Allies, with the objective of improving the supply connections.

An Allied invasion of Norway played a prominent part in second front speculation last summer.

The Swedes long have been conscious that such an invasion would bring the danger of a demand for passage of Nazi troops through their country.

As 1943 goes along, the Swedes also are naturally conscious that the time for large-scale landings in Europe is drawing nearer.

Prime Minister Hansson may have had only such a general situation in mind.

However, a series of recent developments points to a more tense condition in Scandinavia.

On Jan. 2 the German Foreign Office announced a series of shifts in its diplomatic representation, including Sweden.

Prince Viktor zu Wied, longtime German Minister at Stockholm, was recalled and Dr. Hans Thomsen, Counsellor at Washington when Germany declared war on the United States, was sent in his place.

The shift, taken in connection with a growing acerbity in the Wilhelmstrasse's criticism of the Swedish press which seemed to be letting its sympathy lean to the Allied cause, appeared to indicate that the pressure was being put on.

The very day of the diplomatic shifts, Prime Minister Hansson, in an unusual communication to the Finnish Social Democratic Party, reaffirmed the "northern idea" of solidarity among Northern European States. He addressed the Party members of a neighboring country as the Social Democratic leader in his own country.

This seemed to be flying in the face of Adolf Hitler, who more than once has poked fun at Social Democrats in his own land.

On Dec. 22 the Swedish Government announced that certain additional elements of the Army were being called up for drill because "cautiousness occasions us to increase this preparedness during the winter and spring."

"Although the war fronts for the present are far from Swedish borders," the announcement said, "developments have clearly shown that sudden changes are possible."

It added that the contemplated maneuvers would be conducted with live ammunition.

Two months previously German protests disclosed that the Swedish press had printed "secret instructions" which supposedly had been issued to German nationals in Sweden to govern their actions in certain unspecified circumstances.

The nature of the instructions never was disclosed in any dispatches received from Sweden, but they may have concerned a "fifth column" against which the Prime Minister apparently warned today.

He Praises American Planes

Lester Ott

In his book "Aircraft Spotter," now in use by the Army and Navy aircraft-warning networks and by civilians, finds that United States heavy bombers, after remedying initial defects, came through the first year of the war with flying colors, but warns that the Germans have a new heavy bomber built on similar lines to the Flying Fortress and Liberator which is capable of a bombing flight to the American Eastern Seaboard.

U. S. Is Cautioned of Menace Of Nazis' New Heavy Bomber

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—American heavy bombers have come through their first year of warfare with flying colors and on all the world battlefronts the self-protecting, long-range warplane is as much in the spotlight as any speedy fighter.

Such sky giants as the Boeing Flying Fortress and the Consolidated Liberator, at first sneered at by the Axis and shot down almost at will because of their early lack of fire-power, now bristle with guns and foolhardy is the enemy pilot who tackles one.

But their very efficiency has caused the Germans to focus their attention on this murderous and almost invulnerable type of bomber, and they've come out with one of their own which Americans might do well to consider.

This is the Heinkel He.177, the Luftwaffe's latest four-engine heavy bomber, and, as described by Lester Ott, one of the nation's leading authorities on aircraft identification, it's a formidable ship.

It is so formidable, Mr. Ott warned in the 1943 edition of his book, "Aircraft Spotter," recently published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., that it might yet be seen in action on this side of the Atlantic.

Cautioning residents of the Eastern Seaboard not to become too complacent about the danger of air raids despite the fact none have been attempted to date, Mr. Ott declared:

"The Heinkel Model 177 has as long a range as any airplane now known. With a reduced bomb load it can fly the Atlantic and return to its base, and at exceptionally high speed."

Mr. Ott's book contains 137 other Axis and United Nations planes' photographs and silhouettes and of which 600,000 copies are in use by the Army and Navy, airline pilots, aircraft warning networks, aircraft identification schools and civilians.

Flying range of the He.177, Mr. Ott put at 7,500 miles, as compared with the 3,000-mile range of the Consolidated B-24 and the 3,500-mile range of the Boeing B-17.

Bigger by volume than either the Liberator or Fortress, the Heinkel heavy bomber is 79½ feet long, with a wing-span of 103 feet, 4 inches. Its armament is about the same as the Fortress', including the deadly belly and tail guns.

Throughout his book, Mr. Ott, while terming the newer American heavy bombers "revolutionary" and saying their performance "presages the further development" of this type of plane, asks Americans not to be over-optimistic in evaluating American aircraft pitted against the Axis.

"The German Luftwaffe," he writes, "retains one major asset—it is the air force most experienced in all the techniques of modern air warfare, the product of years of concentrated effort, in which ideas originating in Germany and ideas borrowed from other nations have been combined and implemented by intensive training and battle experience.

"Though its planes have been individually outclassed in many cases, it remains one of the great air forces of the war. There is no evidence yet that the Luftwaffe is being seriously affected by raw material shortages or that German ingenuity in aircraft design is on the wane."

Norse Force To Go to New Canada Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 19—"Little Norway," the Royal Norwegian Air Force Camp in Toronto, will be moved to the Norwegian Camp in Muskoka within the next few weeks, it has been announced by Lieut.-Col. Ole Reistad, Commanding Officer, who pointed out that the move is being made to provide for an anticipated expansion of the Norwegian Air Force training program and the need for concentrating its forces in one area.

The R. N. A. F. purchased some 300 acres of land in Muskoka, and when the time comes for expansion, they will be prepared for it, he went on, and there was no room at Little Norway for additional buildings. The R. N. A. F. has built training and recreational camps in the Muskoka District, and the rugged countryside there lends itself to Norwegian sports, such as skiing. Many graduates from "Little Norway" have gone overseas recently, and it is possible that those whose training is nearly completed will finish it in the city, for the transfer of personnel to the Muskoka camp will be gradual.

Arrangements have been completed in Ottawa whereby the local training center will now be taken over by the Royal Canadian Air Force as a manning depot. The land on which Little Norway is situated is owned by the Toronto Harbor Commissioon and was rented by Norwegian authorities.

Aid to Puerto Rico Found Acute Need

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 19 (AP)—The field offices of the National Resources Planning Board, releasing the results of studies since April, 1942, estimated yesterday that at least 75 per cent of the population of Puerto Rico is currently existing at below-minimum standards for decent living.

The report said that for the average Puerto Rican family of 6.3 persons, the cost of minimum requirements in food, clothing, and shelter for health and decency would be $840 a year, while the average family income in 1941 was only $350.

"We must plan to more than double the amount of goods and services available to these low-income groups," the report said, since "seriously substandard conditions with respect to food, clothing, and shelter prevail generally."

Sub-Chaser School Training 4,500 Men

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday that its sub-chaser training school, founded here last March with expectations of a student body of 600 men, eventually will attain an enrollment of 6,000.

At present, it was revealed, 4,500 men are training to destroy Axis submarines. How many have been graduated and the rate of replacements required by graduations remain a naval secret.

Students at the school are trained with the aid of an "attack teacher," a device which locates submarines and aids in delivering the final punch. So secret is the device that mention of it had been prohibited until today.

Every new sub-chaser receives a skeleton crew from this school. These men pass on their knowledge to the remainder of the crew.

Aid to China Urged To Insure Victory

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Increased aid to China is necessary to insure a United Nations victory over Japan—an even more dangerous enemy than Germany, the New York Publishers Association was told today.

"This is a critical year in the Pacific," Max Hill, Chief of the Associated Press Tokyo Bureau when war broke out, declared in a prepared speech, adding "we are not yet winning the war in the Pacific."

He said it was his belief Japan is a more dangerous enemy even than Germany and declared "the time to fight her is now and not a year or two from now, or we may face a war that may go on for ever and ever."

Russian Language Studied By Wallace and Chandler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky are studying Russian.

Asked about a Russian grammar lying on his desk, Senator Chandler told reporters that he and Mr. Wallace were pupils of a former Russian soldier of the World War I who now is with the Maritime Commission.

There has been some talk of President Roosevelt's sending the Vice-President on a mission to Moscow, and while Senator Chandler declined to comment, friends said his study of the language was pretty good indication that he would like to go along, as a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

MIAMI, FLA.
MIRAMAR HOTEL
N. E. 17TH TERRACE
(2 blocks from First Church)
Overlooking Biscayne Bay
Tropical Gardens, Shuffleboard, Putting, Beautiful, Quiet and Conservative
Rates and Floor Plan on Request

Nazis Press Vichy for Funds In Race Against Own Greed

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis already have presented the bill for their "protection of France against Allied aggression," according to a dispatch from Switzerland.

Although the fact has not been made public by the Vichy Government, French payments for occupation costs are said to have been raised to 500,000,000 francs daily or more than 182,000,000,000 francs a year.

German cynicism is actually boundless. While destroying the last remnants of French independence, the Nazis even make the French pay for it. Yet rapid disintegration of French currency and economy is annihilating the actual value of these additional French payments.

The question of French occupation payments to Germany has become somewhat mysterious in recent months. Shortly after having taken over in Vichy, the late Admiral Jean Darlan announced that he had succeeded in obtaining a substantial cut in occupation costs and that, henceforth, France would pay only 300,000,000 instead of 400,000,000 francs daily.

Later reports, however, indicated that this had been only a fake reduction and that while crediting the German account with the Bank of France with 300,000,000 francs daily, the French were secretly putting 100,000,000 francs in foreign currency at Hitler's disposal. As the bulk of French gold and foreign currency stocks had been sent abroad before the defeat and actually are in Great Britain, Canada, the United States and in Martinique, it never became clear how the French could pay almost 40,000,000,000 francs a year in gold and foreign notes.

Article Described Collapse

The desperate state of France's currency and economy was described in a recent article by Prof. Henri Lauffenburger, outstanding French authority on economic and financial affairs, which was published in Revue d'Economie Contemporaine during August, 1942. It is astonishing that the German censor—Professor Lauffenburger lives in Paris—permitted publication of this plain indictment of the French collapse.

Professor Lauffenburger stated that the system of French public finance based on an "internal circuit of Capitals" had completely disintegrated. The state, he wrote, proved to be unable to absorb by means of Treasury bonds new banknotes issued by the Bank of France. Benknote circulation had risen to more than 300,000,000,000 francs in June, 1942, as compared with 174,900,000,000 francs in June, 1940. This increase was entirely due to new bank-advances to the state.

State credits with the bank were as high as 240,000,000,000 francs. The Germans were spending all the money they received from the French treasury and their account with the Bank of France had decreased from 60,000,000,000 to 53,000,000,000 francs.

French economy, Professor Lauffenburger declared, is rapidly collapsing. The public have lost all faith in the currency. They are anxious to spend their money as soon as possible and they will buy anything available. Prices of all kind of goods are going up without interruption.

Yet shortage of industrial raw materials becomes more and more dangerous and more and more factories have to close down. Unemployed workers are shipped to Germany.

On the other hand, the peasants have gone on strike and "the country refuses to provide food for the urban centers.

Railways Suffer

Rolling stock of French railways is vanishing. Today, France disposes only of the "vital minimum" of cars and transportation of most important products has to be dangerously delayed.

This authoritative description of France's economic and financial calamities, published in Occupied France, leaves no doubt that human greed to plunder France has turned against itself. The Nazis, in putting pressure on the Vichy puppet government, can easily obtain additional payments on the part of the French.

But economic laws cannot be disregarded indefinitely. As German purchasing power increases and goods become more and more scarce, prices are rocketing and reaching new highs.

It is doubtful whether the new rise in French occupation payments has even compensated for the loss in actual purchasing power the Nazis have suffered through the rapid depreciation of French currency.

Hitler's system of spoilage in the occupied countries was based on the assumption of a German "Blitz victory." In ruthlessly plundering the subdued nations, the Nazis, in the long run, destroyed the productive capacity of the conquered territories. German pressure has brought about disintegration of France's financial system and jeopardizes its economic productivity. Yet even if goods needed by the Germans are produced, the crisis of the French transportation system makes it more and more difficult to ship them.

Cheaper Work Shirt To Stage Comeback

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration acted today to bring the cheaper types of cotton flannel work shirts back into the market by giving manufacturers a ceiling increase, effective Jan. 25.

Manufacturers' prices previously were limited to levels of one year ago, but many found it impossible to keep producing any but higher price lines because the ceilings did not reflect increases in cost of materials.

The new action will again put flannel shirts selling for approximately $1.25 to $1.59 on retail shelves, OPA said, and will restore a fair margin for manufacturers.

Co-Pilot Wins High Praise

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—A wounded co-pilot's successful struggle to save his shell-punctured Flying Fortress during the U. S. Army Air Force's recent attacks on the captive French steel works at Lille evoked high praise today from his commanding general.

Recovering from gashes of the face and a leg, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Boyle of Teaneck, N. J., received a visit from Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell Jr., who was in the lead ship of the attack when Lieutenant Boyle's pilot was killed and Lietutenant Boyle took charge.

General Hansell said he was "still amazed that Lieutenant Boyle, despite the difficult conditions, had enough stamina to land the plane safely at the base."

"He and the crew deserve the highest credit," General Hansell said.

Unscathed were the waist gunner, Sergt. W. D. Hise of Pittsburgh, who alternated at two guns, and the tail gunner, Sergt. Richard F. Willis of Brockton, Mass., whose flying suit was ripped by a shell burst. Asked whether the Fortress' guns got any German fighters, Lieutenant Boyle said:

"We were too busy to notice, but I think we must certainly have gotten some."

Norwegian School Closing Is Seen Defeat for Nazis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The closing of schools in Norway is an admission by the Nazi invaders that they have failed to control Norwegians, Harold Land, exiled Norse teacher, declared Jan. 18.

Mr. Land, who defied Nazi educational decrees and then escaped to the United States, gave an interview at the Norwegian Embassy.

He said the Germans called the school closing "fuel shortage vacations."

"But it is because they lost a fight," the exile declared.

Teachers, parents and pupils worked together, Mr. Land said, to defy Nazi regimentation of teaching. The Germans circulated instructions to the teachers that certain pages in English history books must not be read.

"Then, of course, the children read them the more," Mr. Land smiled.

Knox Commends Biddle For Training Marines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox formally commended Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, retired, of Philadelphia Jan. 18 for his outstanding service in training officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps "in the use of bayonet and dagger and the art of jiujitsu."

Colonel Biddle has been on almost continuous active duty since the outbreak of the war and previously had been commended by Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Falling Plane Is Guided Away From Lee Buildings

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Army pilot who was killed Jan. 16 in what Camp Lee officers called a heroic attempt to keep his falling plane from hitting men or buildings at the camp, was identified as Flight Officer Clayton W. Huntsman, of Fillmore, Utah.

Officer Huntsman jumped from about 50 feet after maneuvering his ship so that it crashed clear of crowded barracks and drill grounds at Camp Lee. The flight officer recently promoted from Staff Sergeant was the son of Alonzo Huntsman of Fillmore.

Draft Holiday Urged Until Need Is Clear

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Declaring he had heard that plans are under way to increase the armed forces to a total of 12,000,000 men, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma called for a draft curtailment today until Congress is told just how large an Army is needed to win the war.

Senator Thomas, Chairman of an appropriations subcommittee handling War Department bills, told reporters he favored delaying any further large increases in the size of the Army "until we can take an accounting of the needs."

"I think we ought to have every pilot and every mechanic we can get," he declared, "but I doubt that we need to have many more men in the infantry, for instance, than we have now."

Senator Thomas said he would raise this question at a meeting of Democratic members of the appropriations committee which Acting Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee plans to call soon to discuss policy questions.

Arctic Future Full of Hope and Promise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 19—The future of Arctic Canada, both commercially and spiritually, is full of hope and promise, said the Right Rev. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, in a recent address here before the Lyceum and Women's Art Association of Canada.

He predicted that the Arctic way would be the quickest and safest route to Great Britain, Europe, Russia and Asia, and the most popular after the war. Bishop Fleming was enthusiastic about the development of air fields by the United States Army, declaring that from it would come a great opening up of the Arctic.

The Arctic is short of many things, food supplies, particularly canned goods, radio supplies, spare parts for engines and commercial planes, he reported, but the Eskimo exhibits considerable ingenuity in substitutes.

Bishop Fleming himself has worked among the Eskimos for 34 years, and found them highly intelligent persons, he said.

Hastie Resigns As Stimson Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The resignation of William H. Hastie, Negro civilian aid to the Secretary of War, was disclosed yesterday. Mr. Hastie declined to say why he was resigning or what he expected to do.

"I wish to state my sincere appreciation for the measure of friendly support and co-operation which my office has received from the press," he said in a statement. "I shall have no further or amplifying statement to make until after my official duties shall have terminated" at the end of this month.

Mr. Hastie was born at Knoxville, Tenn., and is a graduate of Amherst Colegle and Harvard Law School. He has been on leave as Dean of the Howard University Law School here since he joined Secretary Stimson's staff Nov. 1, 1940, as an adviser on Negro affairs. Mr. Hastie was Federal Judge in the Virgin Islands from 1937 to 1939.

Swedish Group to Aid Prisoners in Japan

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18 — The Swedish Religious Committee for Relief of War Victims will soon be able to conduct its activities among prisoners of war in Japan, it was announced here.

Active supporters of the Committee include the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and Archbishop Erling Eidem of the State Lutheran Church.

GET A LONG
The Aristocrat of Men's Hats
$4.40 and $6
A PRODUCT OF ADAM
AMERICA'S FAMOUS HATTER

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbrec Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone: LEX. 1700

Beyond the SHADOW OF A DOUBT...
It's Sensational!
TERESA WRIGHT JOSEPH COTTEN
in
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
"SHADOW OF A DOUBT"
SEE IT AT YOUR FAVORITE THEATRE

Training Pays Dividends for a Lifetime at
TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION For Results
Top honors all contests for over ten years. Courses cover all branches of Fashion. Approved by Regents — Register Now! Day and Eve. Sales Dept. Free Placement Bureau. Cir. 7. Phone CO. 5-2077.
TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d St.) N.Y.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington, 1136 Washington, 704 Washington, 632 Washington, 7 School St., 10 Scollay Sq.

SEE OUR STOCK
Peabody's
LIB 1902 for Office furniture
SEE OUR STOCK
ATTENTION, War Industries
DESKS—CHAIRS—TABLES
FILING CABINETS
in Stock for Immediate Delivery
All Sizes and Styles—
Oak, Mahogany, Walnut Finish
Also leather upholstery swivel and side arm chairs, divans and high grade executive office furniture.
64 PEARL ST., BOSTON

ANNUAL WINTER SALE
Now Proceeding!
An excellent opportunity to replenish your Household and Fancy Linens
Comforts—both DOWN and wool filled
Warm Blankets, Sheets, Cases, Etc.
AT SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS
Many Oddments of All Descriptions are Half-Price!
PURE FLAX TRADE MARK
Walpole Brothers, Inc.
Specialists in Linens
400 Boylston Street, Boston
London Dublin Washington, D. C. Hartford, Conn. Magnolia Hyannis

The Home Forum

God is Ever Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DAVID, in the dawning recognition of his at-one-ment with God, asks (Psalms 139:7, 8), **"Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence?"** Then comes the swift response, **"If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there."**

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591), Mary Baker Eddy defines **"Mind"** as **"The only I, or Us; the only Spirit, Soul, divine Principle, substance, Life, Truth, Love; the one God; not that which is *in* man, but the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression; Deity, which outlines but is not outlined."**

Since true identity is the reflection, or expression, of God, man can never be separated from God. As ignorance of God yields to understanding, the supposed separation vanishes before the realization of at-one-ment with Him. This demonstrable truth, revealed through Christian Science, is being daily, hourly, proved in a gratifying degree throughout the world today.

* * *

David proved his knowledge of Truth in the realization of God's presence many times, as for instance in his victory over Goliath, and in escaping from the enmity of Saul. He says (Psalms 139:18), **"When I awake, I am still with thee."**

Here is the way of escape for each one. There is no trouble so poignant that one may not awaken from its deception to find God at hand. Mrs. Eddy writes (Unity of Good, p. 56), **"The chaos of mortal mind is made the stepping-stone to the cosmos of immortal Mind."**

God answers our prayer, wherever our need is. Our aspirations return to us as spiritual inspiration, direction, and deliverance.

"Every inmost aspiration is God's angel undefiled;
And in every 'O my Father!' slumbers deep a 'Here, my child!' "

Proof of this came to a young girl, who had sought and found Truth in Christian Science. After earnest study of the textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health, she had the opportunity for proof of what she had learned. While making a short journey by train through the mountains, all at once she experienced a sense of imminent, impending danger and destruction. The train began to lurch violently as it entered a very high trestle over a mountain gorge. There was a rush of the passengers into the aisle. For an instant the student was seized with a sense of terror. As she started from her seat her heart turned wholly to God, and instantly came these words: "I do not have to move a step to find God; God is right here." Obediently, she resumed her seat. Again the suggestion of annihilation presented itself, and again, like a flash, as she turned to God, came the message, spoken as simply and directly in her consciousness as a mother speaks to her child: "But my life is not in this body; it is in God."

Then came a sudden quiet, as the train stopped just on the edge of the precipitous height. A young boy in the coach with her, maintaining his poise, had jumped up and pulled the cord which signaled the engineer to stop the train. The sudden release from a sense of threatened destruction, to the realization of safety in God's presence, brought awe and joy into the heart of the student. She knew that she was on holy ground. Her first proof of Truth in Christian Science! She was the only one in the coach who had kept her seat.

An acquaintance came to her and said: "I noticed you were not afraid. I suppose you did not know where you were." "Yes, I knew where I was," she answered quietly. She could say no more for joy in this fresh proof of God's presence. Her friend then said: "Well, it was a miracle. In a second more the train would have been wrecked." He added, "I built this railroad, and have traveled all over the world, but never have I come so close to death before."

He then explained that as the train approached the trestle, the wheels of the back coach came off the track. The conductor and brakeman both "lost their presence of mind" and abandoned the train.

* * *

The fear of the passengers gradually subsided. Within an hour's time necessary adjustment had been made, and the train was on its way. Through this experience came the clear light of Spirit which remained with the student. Pondering it deeply, she saw the sweet simplicity and availability of Truth in every emergency. The railroad contractor, rich in this world's goods, as in technical knowledge, found himself poor in the spiritual receptivity which enabled the timid young girl to turn confidently to God and receive the message; and the boy to function through divine intuition at God's command.

In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 591), Mrs. Eddy defines "miracle" as "that which is divinely natural, but must be learned humanly; a phenomenon of Science."

David gave thanks for the divine mode of healing and deliverance when he sang (Psalms 8:2), **"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger;"** and Jesus asked (Matthew 21:16), **"Have ye never read, Out of the mouth of babes . . . thou hast perfected praise?"**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

January Thaw

Ice covers thinly the quiet pools
This morning; they were formed yesterday
By the thaw working its way in between
The cold midwinter nights like a breath
Of spring. But the sun came late;
It will go again early this afternoon,
Much earlier than April would yield it
To the western hills. This is not spring,
Yet winter now seems like a dream
That is worked upon by the soft erasure
Of light when the sun comes.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

What Is Christian Science?

The complete, authoritative answer to this question is given in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

Here is the inspired elucidation of the nature of God which, for a multitude of Christians, has replaced belief with joyful understanding, and which has turned a great number of others to Christianity.

Here also is the scientific explanation of Jesus' healing and liberating work—the explanation which is again enabling men to experience such healing and liberation, and to do like work themselves, as he commanded.

It is safe to say that no other modern book has proved so interesting and useful to so many people.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $6; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF MME. FAVART: *A Painting by François Hubert Drouais*

MARIE JUSTINE BENOÎTE DURONCERAY (1727-1772), portrayed in this delightful blue and gray portrait in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, was a celebrated singer and actress of the eighteenth century, and the wife of the French dramatist, Charles Simon Favart (1710-1792). They, like the artist, Drouais (1727-1775), were of that talented and brilliant coterie in Paris, who, during the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, produced much that was gay and pleasing, reflecting the light-hearted insouciance of their age. Favart was a popular and prolific writer, little remembered today. In collaboration with Mme. Favart, he wrote and produced more than a hundred and fifty comedies and operettas.

As a singer, it appears wholly appropriate that she should be portrayed seated before the harpsichord. Her portrait has the soft, pastel coloring so fashionable at the time, delicate tones which seem fitting for the exquisite costumes and caprices of the Louis the Fifteenth style. Against a pale gray background, she wears a low-necked gown of blue, adorned with lace ruffles at the sleeve, and with a blue ribbon about her throat and blue ribbons in her powdered hair. In a gracious and charming pose, she turns her intelligent gaze toward the beholder.

The portrait is signed, "Drouais le Fils, 1757." François Hubert was one of a famous family of artists. His father was also noted as a portrait painter, and from him he learned the facile and brilliant technique in rendering the textures of costumes and accessories, so essential and elaborate a part of eighteenth century French portraits. Drouais le Fils became the most fashionable painter of his day and the first painter of the court.

A. R. H.

Dieu est toujours présent

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PRENANT CONSCIENCE de son union avec Dieu, David s'écriait (Psaume 139:7, 8): "Où irais-je loin de ton Esprit, où fuirais-je loin de ta face?" Et la réponse ne se faisait pas attendre: "Si je monte aux cieux, tu y es; si je me couche dans le sépulcre, t'y voilà!"

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 591), Mary Baker Eddy nous donne cette définition du terme "Entendement": "Le seul Moi, ou Nous; l'unique Esprit, Ame, Principe divin, substance, Vie, Vérité, Amour; l'unique Dieu; non ce qui est *dans* l'homme, mais le Principe divin, ou Dieu, dont l'homme est la pleine et parfaite expression; la Divinité, qui délinée mais n'est pas délinéée."

Puisque l'identité véritable est la réflexion ou l'expression de Dieu, l'homme ne saurait être séparé de son créateur. A mesure que dans ce domaine, l'ignorance fait place à la compréhension, la séparation fictive disparaît, et l'on se rend compte de l'union avec l'Éternel. Dans les régions les plus diverses, on prouve aujourd'hui d'heure en heure et d'une manière très encourageante cette vérité démontrable que révèle la Science Chrétienne.

A maintes reprises, David prouva sa connaissance de la Vérité et sa réalisation de la présence divine; c'est ainsi qu'il put vaincre Goliath, et plus tard échapper à la haine de Saül. Il déclarait (Psaume 139:18): "Je m'éveille, et je suis encore avec toi."

Telle est aussi pour nous la voie de la délivrance. Si poignante que soit la détresse, on peut s'en réveiller, voir que c'est une tromperie, et constater que Dieu est proche. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Unity of Good*, p. 56): "Le chaos de l'entendement mortel devient le marchepied conduisant au cosmos de l'Entendement immortel."

Lorsque nous prions en toute sincérité, Dieu nous exauce, où que nous soyons et quel que puisse être le problème. Nos aspirations ferventes reviennent à nous sous forme d'inspiration, de directions spirituelles, de délivrance.

"Tous les désirs profonds et purs
Sont des anges du Dieu vivant.
La pensée qui crie: 'O mon Père!'
Est rassurée par: 'Mon enfant!' "

Voilà ce dont eut la preuve une jeune fille qui avait trouvé en Science Chrétienne la Vérité qu'elle cherchait. Depuis un certain temps, elle étudiait avec zèle les livres de texte, la Bible et *Science et Santé*, lorsque se présenta l'occasion de prouver ce qu'elle avait appris. Traversant en chemin de fer une région montagneuse, elle eut tout à coup l'impression d'un péril imminent, d'une catastrophe. Le train, qui s'engageait sur un viaduc franchissant une gorge profonde, fit de violentes embardées. Les voyageurs se précipitèrent dans le couloir. Pendant un instant, la jeune fille fut saisie de terreur. Elle allait se lever elle aussi lorsque, se tournant de tout son cœur vers Dieu, elle eut cette assurance immédiate: "Je n'ai pas besoin de me déplacer pour trouver Dieu; Il est ici même!" Elle obéit et se rassit tranquillement. Une fois encore la suggestion de désastre se présenta; de nouveau, elle eut recours à Dieu, et sa conscience perçut un message rapide comme l'éclair, aussi direct et simple que si une mère parlait à son enfant: "Ma vie n'est pas dans ce corps; elle est en Dieu!"

Tout à coup le calme se fit: le train s'était arrêté au bord même du précipice. N'ayant pas perdu son sang-froid, un jeune garçon qui voyageait dans la même voiture avait fait jouer le signal d'alarme, sur quoi le mécanicien avait bloqué les freins. La disparition soudaine du péril et la réalisation de la sécurité qu'apporte la présence divine remplirent d'une joie céleste le cœur de la jeune fille. Elle sentit qu'elle se trouvait sur une terre sainte. C'était sa première preuve de la Vérité en Science Chrétienne! Tous les autres voyageurs avaient quitté leurs places, elle seule était restée immobile.

Un monsieur qu'elle connaissait s'approcha d'elle et lui dit: "J'ai remarqué que vous n'avez pas eu peur. Sans doute, vous ne saviez pas où vous étiez. — Oui, je le savais," répondit-elle calmement. Cette nouvelle preuve de la présence divine la remplissait d'un tel bonheur que les paroles lui faisaient défaut. Son interlocuteur reprit: "Eh bien, ç'a été un miracle. Une seconde de plus et le train déraillait." Il ajouta: "C'est moi qui ai construit cette ligne, et j'ai voyagé dans toutes les parties du monde; mais je n'ai jamais vu la mort d'aussi près."

Il expliqua qu'au moment où le train allait s'engager sur le viaduc, les roues de la dernière voiture étaient sorties des rails. Le chef de train et le serre-frein, n'ayant plus leur "présence d'esprit," avaient tous deux abandonné le convoi.

Graduellement les voyageurs se rassurèrent. Au bout d'une heure, le dommage était réparé, le train put se remettre en marche. Au cours de cet incident, la Scientiste Chrétienne vit briller sur sa route la pure lumière de l'Esprit, qui ne la quitta plus. En méditant la chose, elle vit que dans les situations les plus critiques, la Vérité est accessible, pleine de douceur et de simplicité. L'entrepreneur de chemin de fer possédait en abondance les biens de ce monde et les connaissances techniques; mais il lui manquait la réceptivité spirituelle grâce à quoi la timide jeune fille avait pu se tourner sans réserve vers Dieu et recevoir Son message; le jeune garçon aussi s'était montré docile au commandement que l'intuition divine lui faisait percevoir.

Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé* (p. 591), Mrs. Eddy explique la signification du terme "miracle": "Ce qui est divinement naturel, mais qu'il faut apprendre humainement; un phénomène de la Science."

Rendant grâce à l'Éternel qui guérit et qui sauve selon Ses voies divines, David s'écriait (Psaume 8:3): "De la bouche des petits enfants, même de ceux qu'on allaite, tu tires ta louange pour confondre tes adversaires, pour réduire au silence l'ennemi et le rebelle;" et Jésus disait aux chefs du peuple (Matthieu 21:16): "N'avez-vous donc jamais lu ces paroles: Tu as tiré ta louange de la bouche des petits enfants?"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français; écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Daniel Knew The Whole Route

A GUIDE TO IRAN exists in English and French, but this fact is evidently unknown outside Iran, even in Baghdad. Indeed, much too little news of the real development going on in this country is heard in foreign parts. In these circumstances, having neither Baedeker nor other guide, it is well to have a second pair of eyes to aid one's own personal observation. Daniel, the chauffeur from Baghdad, could not, it is true, say whether the rock reliefs near Bisitun were of the Achaemenian period or of the Sassanian, but he knew the whole route. He had travelled it twelve years before in a lorry, and had been there again two years ago with a diplomatist and his wife. And while one's own eyes can see only what exists at the moment and what is therefore taken for granted, Daniel also saw the things which had not existed two years previously. By his exclamations of astonishment and admiration could be gauged the changes that had taken place in recent years, the rate at which Iran was being demolished and built up again, industrialized—in short, being made to progress. Daniel pointed out new canals which take the water from the River Diala and turn erstwhile dry hard ground into fruitful gardens. In one place he saw new solidly built houses, in another a new part of town, on a flat space to the right of the road a brand-new sugar-beet factory with smoking chimneys that had been in process of construction two years earlier. Daniel told fearsome tales of the high pass, Pai Taq, that must be crossed on the road to Teheran —seventy-nine hairpin bends on one side, so sharp that it is impossible to take them in a single turn, so steep that once when he was driving his old-fashioned, chain-driven lorry he was unable to brake sufficiently and whizzed down with his head whirling. But behold! We drove up the Pai Taq and down again—and the road was wider and easier than many a famous Alpine pass. The suburbs of Hamadan are so new that Daniel lost his way. Teheran had changed so much that Daniel hardly knew where he was. "They build something new every day," he said admiringly. "Not slowly as they do in Iraq, very quick, very modern." For Daniel is one of those who want to be ahead of Europe by to-morrow if possible.—From "Minaret and Pipeline," by MARGRET BOVERI. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Winter Orchard

The garden's winter border bears
Apple ghosts and shadow pears;
A snow gust sweeps the windy day—
Twenty sparrows fly away!

CHARLES MALAM

Blue Was the Sound of Tuesday

FRIEDA KNEW IT WAS COMING. She looked at the blackboard, where the paper pumpkins were pasted on the attendance record. The oily, yellow crayoning glistened in the 8:30 sun. She looked quickly out the window thinking that, if her eyes could only stay fastened on the tree outdoors, her ears also would have to follow and she wouldn't hear *the* words.

The words were all right so far, but the teacher was chopping, chopping, getting closer and closer. "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord?" Miss Forbush always raised her voice in a great question and then paused. Frieda did so love hills. Her gaze wavered from the tree and came by a complicated route to the quivering nose glasses of Miss Forbush. There, the image of sparkling hill and grave doubt floated in a confused pool of water. Blue was the sound of: "Who shall stand?" Black and into mincemeat went the dire words: "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart." There it was at last. Frieda's hands were never clean.

* * *

She looked at them now, one finger tentatively rubbing the raw and grubby knuckles that had been caught in the before-school tree-climbing contest. How pleasant were all the things she liked to do! They all happened outdoors. The outdoors must be full of dirt; but, curiously enough, she never saw it anywhere but on her hands and only then when someone reminded her to look. It must come all of a sudden, like a cloud in the sky. But last Tuesday it was different. She thought now that perhaps there was a vague connection between grimy hands and things you shouldn't do. In the morning, her father had kissed her and his bay-rum fragrance hung over her a second while he plunged into his overcoat, saying: "I've got to run for the train. Pick up my shoes at Benny's. Here's five dollars. G'by."

Frieda slid apart the straw purse that hung around her neck on a cord. The bill made a crackling noise as it went in. Green paper was not as exciting as pennies, jingling over the imaginary Indian trail which was her short cut to school. Today she walked quietly until her house disappeared from sight. Then she lay down on the path, pressing her ear to the ground. She expected to hear Norman starting for school. The Fenimore Cooper books said that Indians heard long distances that way. She heard only the thumping of her own heart, but she felt any number of sharp stones on her cheek. She jackknifed up to her feet, dusting her hands together. Perhaps it was only enemies one heard. Norman was a friend.

After school, the shoes in her hand and a heavy jangling in her purse, Frieda met Norman at the candy store. "Three cents' worth of teddy bears," called out Norman, ringing his pennies on the glass case. "Thirteen cents' worth of teddy bears *and* two sugar balls on elastics," broke in Frieda authoritatively, exercising the sovereign right of the moneyed class. "Seeg you blater," she mumbled, leaving with her mouth and candy bag both well filled.

* * *

Back along the trail, Frieda decided to eat a teddy bear for each tree that she passed. There seemed to be quite a few trees. Then the idea came to bury the money, so that, in time of need, more teddy bears could be forthcoming. One green dollar went under a large rock. Coins were more cozy in holes, scooped out of the damp ground with her hands. Pennies were put by themselves under pine needles. Their colors matched.

Was that the train whistle? Frieda thought it was. Where was the parcel of shoes? Back she flew, around the trees in the slanting light of the sun to the big rock where she had first stopped. Father had been in the house quite a time when she came galloping up the stairs to see him. "Look at your hands," said her mother. "Where are my shoes and the change?" questioned her father.

"The change?" asked Frieda, puzzled. "Wasn't the left-over money mine? I've spent it and I've buried it."

* * *

Sadly, even in tears, with humiliation greater than any emotion she had ever known, Frieda followed her father who carried a flashlight and a shovel. With one hand behind her back to ease the sore spot and one hand wiping away the tears, she could only nod when they came to the treasures, one by one.

But Wednesday, the day after Tuesday, was gloriously different. Miss Forbush moved her to a new desk at the front of the room. It was a good seat. She could watch Norman wiggle his ears. And then, when the bell rang and everything was quiet, Miss Forbush read: "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord?" Frieda glanced sideways into her desk, where she had hidden her hands, and actually she couldn't help smiling.

They were really quite clean.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

The Square of Squares in Paris

SITUATED WITHIN a short stone's throw of the rue St.-Antoine and the Place de la Bastille, it is singular how the square still preserves its old-world, aristocratic air, a surprising "haunt of ancient peace" in one of the noisiest quarters of proletarian Paris.

Georges Cain thus expresses something of its haunting charm.

"If [he says], the deafening roar of the Bastille-Wagram omnibus does not recall us to reality, we can without much effort believe ourselves carried back three centuries ago; we plunge at once into the heart of the seventeenth century; these old mansions with their extinguisher roofs, this square all impregnated with the perfume of forgetfulness and old age, architecturally lead us back to the poetic convents of Bruges, to the piazzas of Florence, and other such delicious scenes of other days."

The site of the Place des Vosges had a long and dramatic history before Henri's day. There was situated the old Palais des Tournelles, which was occupied by the Duke of Bedford, English Regent of France in 1422 to 1435, and it had been the favorite palace of the sinister Louis XI.

By the time of Henri II it had ceased to be a royal residence, but tournaments were still occasionally held there in the spacious lists. . . . Even after it was completed in 1610 as a fashionable residential square, and in spite of the stern edicts against dueling by Richelieu (who, by the way, lived at No. 21), gentlemen still continued to settle their differences here, with an audience of fair ladies looking on from the balconies.

Its modern prosaic name, by the way, was substituted for its more appropriate original name of the Palace Royale, by the revolutionaries of 1792, in recognition of the nowadays dull fact that the department of the Vosges had been the first to forward contributions to the revolutionary campaign fund! We care little about that nowadays and the word "Vosges" is ugly anyhow, and little suggestive of all the romantic associations in which the dreaming old square is so rich: memories of Madame de Sévigné, who wrote letters as though Nature held the pen, and who was born in the pavilion adjoining 11, rue de Biragne, near the street which now bears her name; of the great tragedienne Rachel, who lived at No. 9; of that great preacher and master of French prose, Bossuet, who lodged at No. 17 from 1682 to 1694; memories of *Les Précieuses*, the bluestockings of the day whom Molière mocked into immortality.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, in "From a Paris Scrapbook." (New York: Ives Washburn.)

So Wrought The Masters

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH that seems not generally to be grasped is that great art is *conscious* art. That Anton Chekhov, Henry James, Sinclair Lewis *planned* in careful detail the build-up of their story-characters seems to many a startling revelation.

Henry James tells us in "Partial Portraits" that the germ of a story with Turgenev was never the plot but "the representation of certain persons." James goes on to explain that Turgenev started with an individual or a group of individuals whom he wished to see in action. He then followed the method that has always been the approach of the careful writer, he grew to *know his characters* thoroughly by writing a brief biography of them. This was not a mere outline of physical traits, but a record of everything of consequence that they had said and done and that had happened to them up to the opening of the story. This, he maintained, was important since it *determined* what those characters would do *after* the opening crisis of the story and *how* they would deal with their problem.

In one of his letters Chekhov gave this advice to a writer: "Avoid depicting the hero's state of mind; you ought to try to make it clear from the hero's actions. It is not necessary to portray many characters.". . . And again: "You are either too lazy or you do not wish to slough off at one stroke all that is useless. To make a face from marble means to remove from the slab everything that is not the face."—From "Characters Make Your Story," by MAREN ELWOOD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

and

Other Christian Science Periodicals
founded by Mary Baker Eddy

The Christian Science Journal

Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Teachers, Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services. Printed in English; and also in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; six months, $1.25; three months, 65c; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above Christian Science periodicals may be purchased from any Christian Science Reading Room or direct from the publisher. Use coupon for Special Introductory Offer. $1

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send to the address below the Christian Science Sentinel for 15 weeks, for which I enclose $1.00 in accordance with your Special Introductory Offer.

NAME_____
STREET_____
CITY_____
STATE_____ 43-1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

The Underground of the Miners' Strike ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The anthracite miners' strike gives the impression, from what one can see of it in the Capital, of being a rank-and-file, cost-of-living flare-up, in a sullen, ugly situation that bodes no good for the future.

It is complicated by several factors, first, that the strike appears to be directed on the dues issue as much against John L. Lewis, the miners' own leader, as it is directed for higher wages; second, that it is not what is commonly known as "Labor" that is striking, but a lot of lower bracket Americans whose patriotism is as high, but no higher, than the average man in the street, and, third, that much the same conditions may have explosive possibilities in other parts of the nation. Most discouraging thing about the affair is that this sample of workers, even now, is not convinced that it is the duty of everyone to keep at his or her job in the midst of a war.

A group of the spokesmen for the striking miners appeared here Saturday and stated their case publicly to the War Labor Board. They had "borry-ed" a hundred dollars from a storekeeper, they said, to make the railroad trip from Pennsylvania, in answer to the Government's telegram. They were wearing their best clothes. They appeared in the resplendent, carpeted hearing room of the New Department of Labor Building, furnished all in green and gold, with heavy candelabra and ceiling 30 feet high.

Names Tell Their Own Story

The names of the men told their own story: Wrightson, Valonis, Froster, McCloskey, Kratz, Zelinski, Petcoski, Hennilan, Angeli, Yevcak, Cummings, Maxwell, Chesney, Filip, Jones, and Krystofik. Many of the men protested that they had sons or relatives in the service.

Obviously their position was wholly untenable, technically or patriotically, but one could listen to them and see in human terms the accumulation of irritations which had precipitated the strike. As one of the men put it, "We done everything we could."

The leaders of the 80,000 anthracite miners were outvoted by the 500,000 or more bituminous miners at the October convention of iron-handed John L. Lewis, and 50 cents was added to the $1 monthly dues. Anthracite leaders said then "the boys would strike" rather than pay it.

Why increase dues, they asked, with some pertinency, when the United Mine Workers' treasury already bulges with a reputed $7,000,000? Then again, last Saturday the six-day week with overtime went into effect in some of the mines. Anthracite miners have been trained since boyhood to believe that theirs is a seasonal business, and that if they pile up a surplus of coal now they will be laid off in the summer. They are not reconciled to the six-day week. With walkouts immediately precipitated by these matters there was the smoldering discontent in the background over the rise in living costs, and the higher pay being given in war industries.

Disparity in Wages Cited

A coal miner works very largely in water, moves along on his knees, or wriggles on his stomach, and it is not an easy life. As John Petcoski explained, "We are told anthracite is just as important as any war industry; but we don't get war industry's wages." This disparity of wages is a big factor in the flare-up.

Joe McCloskey offered what he declared were comparative cost of living data in the Hazleton area: potatoes, he said, have jumped from 19 to 41 cents a peck; minced bologna (used in miners' sandwiches), from 16 to 31 cents a pound; lard, 2 pounds for a quarter to 18 cents a pound; cabbage, 2 cents to 8 cents a pound. A good pair of rubber boots in which the miners work, used to cost $2.25 a pair, and now cost $4.50. The miners are solemnly bound by a two-year wage contract which comes up for renewal in the spring and which forbids strikes, if war did not already forbid strikes; but, as one spokesman put it, "us miners are afraid wages will be froze, and we'll be left in the cold."

Those are some of the reasons for the flare-up. The spokesman who came here saw the error of their ways and tried to call off the strike when they got back home, but the rank and file has not yet budged. The prospect is that, with an appeal from President Roosevelt, they will go back to work.

More Than Laws Needed

There are a good many lessons to be learned here. It is obvious from this flare-up that if the cost-of-living inflationary spiral goes any higher there will be demands for increases of pay all over America. Then again, even if one regards the strike as wholly inexcusable, it is interesting to note that so-called "Labor" is made up of flesh-and-blood people, instead of being an abstract anonymity as so many editorials present it.

The difficulty of "passing a law about it" appears vividly here, where the superiority of persuasion to bayonet compulsion is obvious. Then again it is to be noted that all union officials in this walkout are against the strike, such union discipline, where it is successful, being an incalculable factor in keeping man hours lost through strikes in America, since Pearl Harbor, at less than one tenth of 1 per cent of all time worked.

Most serious lesson of all is that, even today, great masses of Americans—of whom the anthracite miners unfortunately are only one sample—do not understand the gravity of the war and their part in it.

The Country Speaks: Georgia

The War Comes to the Farm ..... ***By Selden Menefee***

This war seems very real to the 3,000 or so citizens of Lawrenceville, in North Georgia. A few years ago more of the talk in general stores and barber shops centered on crops than on any other one thing. Now there are two main topics of conversation: crops and the war.

In January everyone was discussing the fate of the Lawrenceville boy whose plane was reported down on a Japanese-held island in the South Pacific. This was important not only because the people all knew the lad, but also because most of Lawrenceville's large families have one or more members in the armed forces. Many youths did not wait to be drafted, but volunteered because the Army and its $50-a-month base pay looked good to them.

For the farmers of Gwinnett County, the war has been brought home by another crisis—by the manpower shortage. Most of them are one-horse [or one-mule] farmers, which means they till about 30 or 40 acres of land. They depend on their families for labor, and their sons are in the Army or going in. One farmer told me, "We're worrying now about making this year's crop. We'll worry about harvesting it later."

Cotton is the main crop, and the schools don't run during the cotton-picking season. Last September, the whole town closed up shop—except the drug stores—and went out into the fields to pick. That helped a lot, but still the rains got some of the year's bumper crop before it was in. This year the townspeople may need to turn out for a picking-bee lasting several days—and they will, if necessary.

More and more tenant farms are vacant because of the shortage of men. Arnold Huff, who carries mail from the railroad station to the post office and clerks in the drug store in his spare time, owns a 122-acre farm. He has one tenant, but half of his farm is going to seed because he can't find a second one.

In spite of such difficulties, Gwinnett County farmers are more prosperous than ever before, and Lawrenceville's stores are prospering. Baled cotton brought $18 to $20 a hundredweight this year; but this was not all profit. The price paid to pickers averaged $1.25 to $1.50 a hundredweight, compared to 50 cents at the depth of the depression. Since it takes about 1,300 pounds of raw cotton—before the gin removes the seeds—to make a 500-pound bale, this is quite an item.

Furthermore, prices of goods the farmers have to buy are so high as to cancel out much of the 1942 rise in farm prices.

But, come inflation or depression, Gwinnett County will never again be in such straits as it was in 1932 and 1933. The New Deal farm program has made too much of a revolution in local farming methods.

For one thing, the farmers have learned to conserve and build their own farm resources. The County agent and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program have taught them to plow their hillsides in contours conforming to the drainage slopes. The AAA office with its staff of 10 persons, in the basement of the new post office building, was the busiest place in town the first week of January as the farmers flocked in to get their 1943 acreage allotments. For most of them, the acreage is unchanged, despite the labor shortage, and soil-building policies continue on unused land.

The Farm Security Administration has made another contribution, also with the help of the County Agent. Gwinnett County once was virtually a one-crop area. The FSA started making loans for seeds and equipment to encourage diversified farming. Now many farmers are in the chicken business, and some are starting peach orchards.

Commercial truck farming is also coming in, and the farmers are nearly all producing enough fresh and canned vegetables and berries for their own use. More than that, many are raising small stands of wheat, which they bring to town to be milled into flour for home use.

The local FSA office reported that last year it took in more loan repayments than it gave out in new loans. Twenty Gwinnett County farmers finished paying off their loans. The war will help the remainder liquidate their debt.

In Lawrenceville itself, the war has boomed the mills. The local shoe factory is now running three shifts, and the pants factory and the small sawmills near by are doing almost as well.

The factory workers are now earning the previously unheard-of minimum of 40 cents an hour, thanks to the Fair Labor Standards Act. They spend their money freely. When I went to see Mayor Jess Richardson in his hardware store, he was so busy waiting on trade and fixing a radio on the side that he scarcely had time to speak to me.

Everyone collected scrap when the call went out. Nearly everyone is buying war bonds. The local Office of Civilian Defense is plastered with war posters, and has done a thorough job of organizing the community for any emergency. The OCD office is quieter now than at the beginning of the war, but that is because its initial job of training people in first aid and emergency work has already been done.

Lawrenceville is out to win this war. Rationing of tires and gasoline and draining off of farm labor may be most inconvenient, but there is little complaining. The citizens of Gwinnett County will do their job somehow.

To Change the Subject:

March of the Bread Knives ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

To think that in one generation we should have come so far that not only do we not bake bread, but we have ceased to do our own slicing! A Senatorial critic of the Administration, protesting against government order discontinuing the slicing of bread by bakeries, points out that this rule will necessitate the purchase of bread knives by housewives all over the country. No doubt it will. A few of us die-hards may have clung to our saw knives and have continued to slice our own, but we are anachronisms.

Today's little Joans and Peters probably have never seen bread sliced in the family kitchen. As for having smelled bread baking, why it may well be that their young mothers and fathers have never had that delightful experience. Even on the farms, bakers' bread has been accepted in recent years. On a visit to a farm in Indiana some years ago I noticed an extra box beside the mail box on the rural road. "For your newspaper?" I asked. "No, for the bread," my farm hostess replied. The baker made rural deliveries just as the mailman did. I didn't ask her if the bread came sliced, but I don't doubt that it did.

This development is not surprising in the United States. Before the war we were having more and more home chores done by outside specialists. It's an efficient way of doing things. Bread can be sliced much more quickly and evenly by a machine which as a rule only a dealer in bread can afford to own. Naturally a commercial baker can turn out loaves with less fuss and waste than mamma.

But it isn't nearly so much fun for Joan and Peter. They have no idea how nice it was to come home from play on Saturday and get a whiff of bread baking as one opened the kitchen door. They don't know the pleasure of waiting for the bread to come out of the oven and cool just enough so it could be sliced and buttered and covered with jam. There, the loaves would sit on the window ledge, a clean dishtowel over them, and you waiting, hoping you would get the crisp, sweet crust.

Then there was usually coffee cake. It was easy to add egg and sugar and nuts and currants to the bread dough and convert it into a cake. It was meant to be kept for Sunday breakfast, but if you were very good, well, maybe it wouldn't hurt to cut just one segment.

Cutting the fresh bread was always exciting. Mother had a knife with a wavy edge and you waited to see her saw off a slice. If the bread was too fresh from the oven, it would collapse under the pressure of the knife, and you had to wait just a little longer. That only made the bread taste more delicious when finally that right moment came.

A by-gone age? Maybe not. The next step after the return to the bread knife may well be home-made bread. One housewife I know actually has turned out a few loaves, using her recipe for rolls. Her family's enthusiastic response encourages her to do it again, she says.

It looks as if there might be a real renaissance of the home baking art. One of the leading department stores here in Chicago is not displaying its usual collections for southern resort wear in its windows this January. Its windows, as attractive as ever, show the newest dresses for doing housework—functional dresses, with huge pockets, but cut on the smartest lines. In such a dress, a person would certainly feel in the mood for baking bread, and maybe even kaffe-kuchen.

Ethiopia Prepares To Aid War Effort

LONDON, Jan. 19 (ONA)—Ethiopia soon will obtain transport facilities enabling it to play an important economic part in the Allied war effort.

Fighting French sources said the railroad from Djibouti, Red Sea port of French Somaliland, to Ethiopia and also the harbor facilities at Djibouti had been found undamaged when British and Fighting French troops entered recently.

Engineers are repairing bridges and tunnels which the Italians blew up inside Ethiopia. This will make the 500-mile railway to Addis Ababa serviceable, enabling Ethiopia to export valuable commodities needed in the Middle East. Hides, rubber, copper, wax, and sulphur, in addition to grain and coffee, will be shipped. It is believed the rubber plantations could be greatly exploited and extended.

Morning, Noon, and Night in a Mexican-Indian City

Window in Oaxaca looks out upon panorama of rich color of scene and cast of characters.

By Ta-De-Win

Mexico, D. F.

And it has a balcony, too, this window in Oaxaca (Wah-ha-ka), from which can be seen way off in the right hand corner the Zocalo, in reality a Plaza, where the band plays in the evenings and crowds gather. But our Plaza, directly in front of our window, is more exclusive, and as we watch from our balcony seats, the curtain goes up on a drama in three acts—morning, noon and night, in the life of this Mexican-Indian city, Oaxaca.

Act I. Morning

As the sun rises, it shines through the heavy foliage of the tall trees of our Plaza, where at either end is a fountain convenient for small boys, Indians, and canines. Soon tall Indians, with that graceful carriage that comes from balancing baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads, appear wrapped in their serapes, for mornings are cool in Oaxaca. They go to a fountain and quaff the ever-running water. Soon, Indian women, with huge lunch baskets, single out their man, whereupon family groups are formed on the church steps opposite or on the Plaza benches, and they eat their breakfasts of fruits and tortillas. We know those two articles are on the bill of fare, even though we cannot distinguish other items.

Next students with open books pace the Plaza paths, so earnestly absorbed that we rightly surmise that examinations are approaching at the near-by Institute of Arts and Sciences, which is destined to become the University of Southern Mexico in the very near future. Squirrels have scampered boldly down from the trees, and recognizing a friend perch on the backs of the benches. Dogs trot by, sniffing for stray bits, as the majority of Oaxaca canines must fend for themselves. Two that are evidently pals stop by one of the fountains. The larger mongrel drinks long drafts, the little one attempts it, but looks away disconsolate, perhaps hoping for a drink of the near-by Tehuacan mineral water. By now the day is fairly advanced, students go to their classes, Indians balancing trays of bright-there is a hint of the tropical heat that comes with the late morning, and Indian venders seek trade.

Act II. Scene 1. Noon

The curtain rises again on the noontime quiet of lovely Oaxaca, this land of Zapotecas and Mixtecas. Dogs have curled up for their noonday nap wherever fancy dictates, even in the center of well-trodden paths. Indians, with fruit-stands on the Plaza sidewalks, eat their own produce and share it with fellow Indians. They are striking figures in their white costumes, sombreros, and sandals. Indians balancing trays of bright-colored sweets on their heads pass at just the right moment for these picknickers to buy or trade. The pace of life has slackened as it is time for the daily siesta. Even the Museum, flanking the Plaza on our left, has closed, and the communicative guard has come out to look for his pals. We know him now, for that official stands watch over the excavated jewels from Monte Alban and Mitla, explains their history, and also asks us to help him pronounce some English past participles.

Act II, Scene 2 and 3, Afternoon

And during this noonday tranquility scenes 2 and 3 of Act II picture Monte Alban and Mitla, that visitors to Oaxaca never fail to see. The former is an easy seven-mile drive from the city and is a mountain completely transformed by the culture of ancient Zapotecas and Mixtecas, but even though the anthropologist, Alfonso Caso, and his co-workers excavate several months each year, it will be a long time before the many pyramids on Monte Alban disclose their treasures. To us the most marvelous discovery was the fact that after the Zapotecas had held possession of this mountain for centuries, along came the Mixtecas and constructed a city of rest and recreation for their nobles and high priests. Satisfactory evidence gave proof that in those pre-Spanish times—and it is said that this Indian culture antedates the Aztecs—that these Indians built baths, a spacious ball-ground, plazas, and patios and an observatory with a Gothic passage way. This latter which stands in the grand Plaza was a temple used to record the passage of the sun, moon, and stars. Each exploration uncovers a layer of structure that gives proof that these Indians were highly advanced in both workmanship and ideas.

Mitla, which is 26 miles distant from Oaxaca, has been completely excavated, and as we passed through room after room of this onetime dwelling of the mighty we were impressed by the Greek fret, everywhere carved on walls in all its variations. It is a design which Indians use on their most-treasured handiwork and in all probability they never came in contact with Greek civilization.

Mitla was the climax of the drive, for on the way we first stopped to see the large Ahuehuete tree of Tule, about 165 feet high and 160 feet in circumference. Nobody knows its age and when it is declared to be one of the oldest and largest trees in the world nobody can contradict the statement.

And between Tule and Mitla came Tlacolulua. As it was Market Day Indians had come from the hill towns in bullock teams and on burros and taken possession of thatched roof stalls or temporary open-air ones and there they traded with one another. It is one of the most picturesque scenes in Mexico—rows upon rows of woven baskets, stalls of useful and artistic pottery, gay-colored sarapes and those calm-eyed bulls, watching serenely. A sight we shall long remember as the curtain falls on Act II.

Act III. Dull

It is dusk now with the sunset glow fast making way for the moonlight, and we later see the golden ball from our balcony seats. Below us an Indian woman passes by with baby securely fastened to her side by the ever-useful rebozo, and another balances a huge basket on her head. Indians with string bags slung over their shoulders have ceased soliciting purchasers, as the day is drawing to a close. These itinerant merchants are so cheerfully persistent that they are irresistible. One of us bought another sarape, the other the multi-colored string bag that held it, a bag that can be stretched to hold last minute things that will not go into an overcrowded suitcase.

In the distant Zocalo the members of the band are tuning up for their evening concert as the lights of Oaxaca turn the scene into a veritable fairyland with their soft glow. We are on the sidelines here, for the active life is in that Zocalo where crowds throng the bandstand. The uniformed policeman between the two Plazas, swings a lantern as any car approaches these four corners. How he signals is a mystery, though we have watched him every night. However as few cars come along and seldom two at the same time, the car goes blissfully on and the policeman brings down his lantern after having had plenty of exercise in swinging it high above his head.

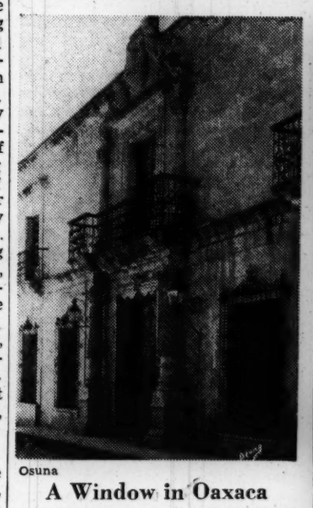
From our balcony window we can see the occasional glow of that lantern, hear the music and watch the groups in our Plaza. Young couples on the benches; Indian families seated in their customary places and enjoying the music, while solitary Indians stroll by. There is an easy tempo over our Plaza and we seem quite apart from the joyously circulating gathering in the Zocalo.

Though Oaxaca is the Capital of the State of the same name, it is no busy metropolis, but an easy-going, delightful Mexican-Indian city of 40,000, where the hours slip by unheeded, and the days pass, until the final curtain falls and we leave our Balcony Window in Oaxaca for the homeward journey to Mexico City.

Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

Part of the Excavations at Monte Alban, Seven Miles From Oaxaca

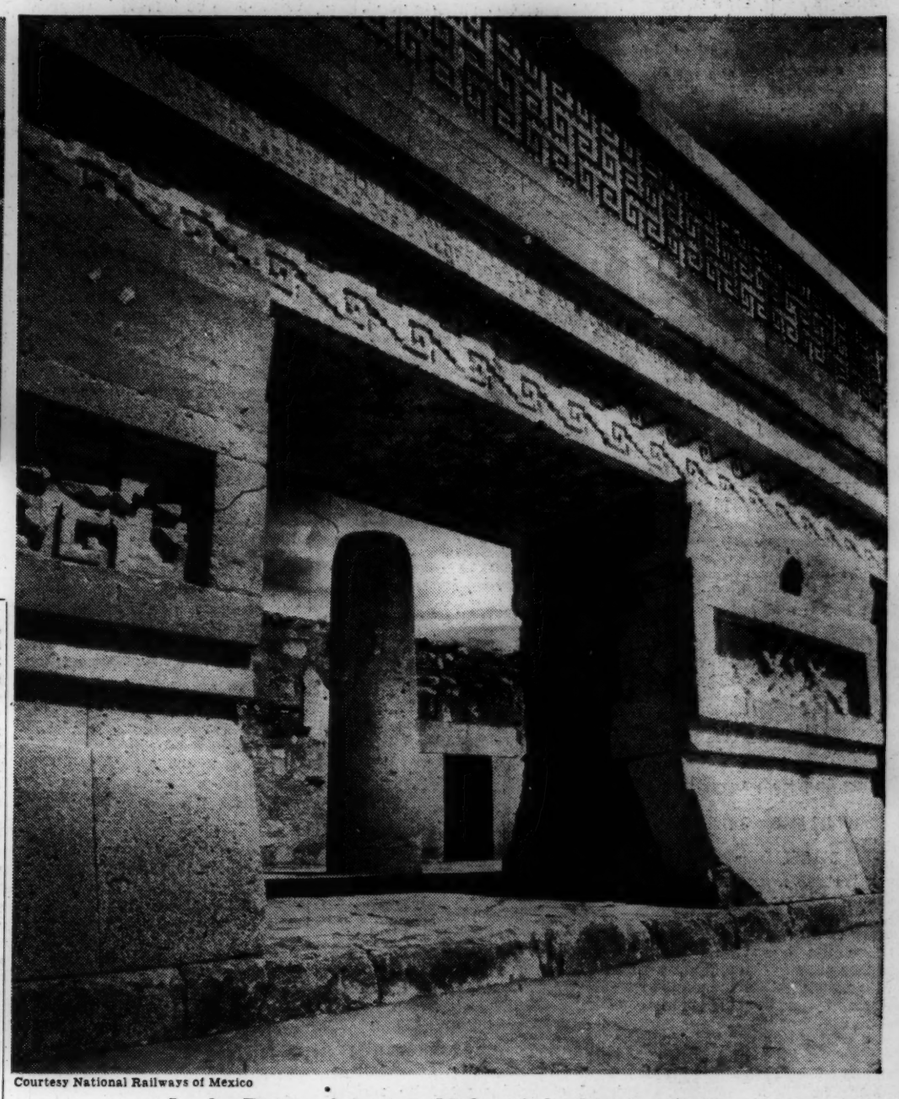
Even though Alfonso Caso and his co-workers excavate here several months each year, it will be a long time before the many pyramids on Monte Alban disclose all their treasures. Toward the rear is the "Ball Park."



Osuna

A Window in Oaxaca

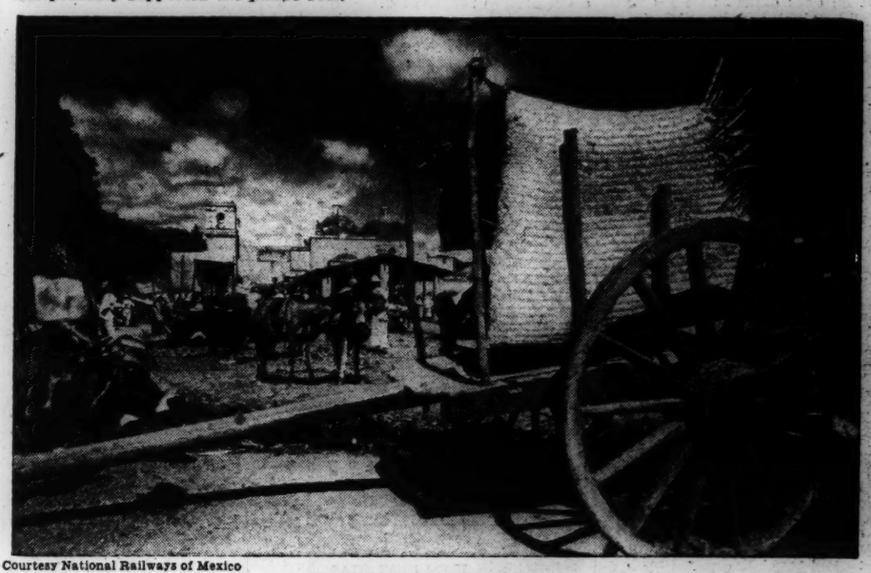
The mellow, ornate façade of the Hotel Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico, with its iron galleries and grilles, and its carved pillars in the Spanish tradition.



Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

In the Ruins of Ancient Mitla, of the Massive Walls

This Hall of the Monoliths with its six tall columns is interesting for its unusually massive walls, four to five feet thick, its great lintels cut from solid blocks of stone, and the Greek fret design forming an outside decorative frieze. The pillars, once ornamented and covered with mortar, are about 14 feet high and probably supported the palace roof.



Courtesy National Railways of Mexico

Market Day at Tlacolula

Almost any scene in Old Mexico is colorful, but none is more so than a Market Day. The heavy two-wheeled carts with their grass-matting tops, the placid-eyed oxen, the innocent-faced donkeys, the Mexican Indians in their bright serapes, and of course the many colors of fruit and vegetables, all give character to Market Day in Mexico that makes is unforgettable.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Noted British Engineer Discusses Women's Place in Industry

Editor's Note: The place of women in industry in the postwar world is discussed in the following article by the distinguished British engineer, Miss Caroline Haslett, C. B. E., Comp. I. E. E., who, a few months ago, visited the United States and Canada at the behest of the British Government in response to the request of women's organizations in America. She is Honorary Adviser to the Ministry of Labor on Women's Training; has been Director of the Electrical Association for Women, since its inception in 1924; is Editor of "The Electrical Age," "The Woman Engineer," and other publications; member of the Council of King's College of Household and Social Science; first woman to be elected to Royal Institution; member of the Postwar Planning Committee of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and the National Housing and Town Planning Council.

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 5

By Caroline Haslett, C. B. E., Comp. I. E. E.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In envisaging the world of the future we all tend to concentrate our attention on particular aspects which are of special importance to us. This is the only way to achieve any solid accomplishment, but at the same time we must be well acquainted with the general background of the picture and with developments which have any bearing at all on our own concern. As Sir William Beveridge says of his Plan for Social Security, "It is put forward as a limited contribution to a wider social policy, though as something that could be achieved now without waiting for the whole of that policy."

We are all agreed on the need for a new social and economic order embodying all that is good in past experience, all that we have learned through the painful necessity of war, and much of what we dream in our vision of Utopia, if it is at all practicable.

The place of women in industry is not a minor and isolated subject to be considered separately or preferably not at all. It is part and parcel of any plan for the reorganization of industry, so that any proposal with regard to industrial workers must necessarily have some bearing on women's position.

New Attitude Toward Work

Firstly, in the postwar world there must be a new attitude toward work, whether it is of the manual or "white collar" variety. There must be a readjustment of values both of the worker concerned and of the rest of the community in its opinion of his work. It should be the value of the job that counts in allocating the work and its reward, and not the sex or any other irrelevant characteristic of the worker.

It is generally agreed that work is not disagreeable in itself, it is often the conditions, surroundings, social relationships—the adjustable factors—which cause work to be uncongenial. Much prominence has been given in wartime to welfare both inside and outside industrial concerns, and the Ministry of Labor and National Service has a special department to deal with these manifold matters. Here women are directly concerned as women were admitted to the Factory Inspectorate when they were excluded from other departments of the Civil Service and other spheres of industry in which they have since shown themselves proficient.

Wages Often Guide Choice

There is often a wide discrepancy in the monetary rewards for two types of work, one manual and the other non-manual, though both occupations may be equally open to entry of a boy choosing his career. Often the one which pays the higher wage is chosen by a worker who would be better suited to the less remunerative but more congenial type of work.

A progressive policy in industry recognizes that money rewards should not be the prime factor if the best work is to be obtained. In this respect it has been aptly said that "the donkey has caught up with the carrot and eaten it," and the worker certainly looks for greater satisfaction in his work than mere money, but he does expect that his work shall be rightly evaluated in terms of cash. Women, too, share this hope, which is showing some signs of fulfillment in the establishment of the principle of "the rate for the job."

Every job should be done by the worker best fitted by nature and training to perform it. Here again the question of women in industry demands consideration. For some years past it has been apparent, and war has emphasized the fact, that women are equally suited to most jobs in the engineering industry, and they are more suitable than men for some operations requiring special delicacy of touch and deftness in manipulation. This is particularly true of some forms of electrical engineering. In the world we want to build there must be no artificial restrictions on work, no barriers of prejudice.

Upgrading in Industry

Upgrading in industry, and the fullest use of all potential skill, is one of the encouraging features brought about by war conditions. This must be continued in the postwar world if industry is to be organized on just and equitable lines, and it must be applied equally to women.

Women should be allowed to follow the career for which they have a particular aptitude. If it is scientific or engineering work, then they should be enabled not only to train for but to practice in these careers.

If the proposals of the Beveridge Report are implemented then what has been called the "sanction of the sack" will be removed. This has been a Damocles sword continually overshadowing workers, in some cases preventing enterprise, and in others hindering them from putting out their best work.

Another significant feature of the Beveridge Report is that it regards wives neither as "unoccupied persons" nor as "adult dependents" on their husbands, but as part of a team. If this new conception of women is to be a characteristic of schemes of social insurance and allied services, then there is hope for its extension to other fields of human activity, industry not excluded.

It is comparatively easy to lay down principles for fair and just dealing in the postwar world; it is difficult to predict human reactions or inclinations. Many women will not wish to remain in industry, many others may wish to enter it but are deterred by impressions, rightly or wrongly based, of uncomfortable conditions. This consideration leads us to that of town planning and industrial cities, where factories can be made attractive and color can play its part. The author is reminded of a factory in prewar Holland where each shop had its distinctive color; the machines being painted blue, green, and orange, and the girl workers dressed accordingly. Factory work can be just as attractive as office work, and often more satisfying.

Electricity Important

In any consideration of postwar planning the great influence of electricity must be reckoned with. It provides the cleanest, healthiest form of power for factories, for transport and for domestic uses, all of which must be considered in relation to women in industry. Women with a bent for engineering will have more incentive to take on a job if their homes can be run on labor-saving lines.

In the reorganization of Britain's educational schemes technical education is being given its rightful place. The technical knowledge which is given to girls in the Youth Movements is an indication that school curricula must also make provision for technical education for girls.

Moreover, the technical work undertaken by women in the services will fit many women for similar work in peacetime industry. These women and their sisters in the munitions industries will have gained confidence in themselves and their abilities and they will not be content to take jobs which do not fully utilize their skill.

Industry is not sufficient unto itself, nor can reconstruction in this sphere be tackled irrespective of anything else. Women in industry must have the support of all women if there is to be general improvement all round.

But women in industry must unite just as their men folk did nearly a hundred years ago in trade unions. Great strides have been made by women in the last few years, as, in addition to their own unions, they have been admitted to several of the men's unions. That last great masculine stronghold, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has now agreed to admit them, and it is up to the women themselves that they take advantage of the privileges extended to them, and realize their responsibilities in maintaining and improving conditions in industry.

By giving women complete freedom the community may be enriched by the discovery of some new adaptation of scientific law, some new use of material which will revolutionize the living conditions of mankind.

Fifth of 30 Articles

Kenneth Collins

Miss Caroline Haslett, C. B. E., Comp. I. E. E.

Mrs. Dudley Says World Affairs Need Housekeeping by Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men have "made a sorry job of bachelor housekeeping in world affairs, and it is time they moved over and gave women a place at the family board," is the way Mrs. Foster Dudley sees it in her one-woman crusade for "Mothers at the Peace Table."

She sees the world struggle as "a universal family quarrel," and so concludes that women, and especially mothers, "certainly have their rightful place at the peace table."

Just now, Mrs. Dudley is carrying forward the line of thought that opened up when she flew around South America, sang for American soldiers at their advanced camps in the jungle, and received a remarkable Latin American "press" with what she said in public about the coming role of women.

Sings for the Soldiers

The influential Correia da Maña in Rio de Janeiro gave a leading position on its front page to her ideas about mother-love and what it can do to assure a lasting peace.

At the start of the South American trip, in Panama, Mrs. Dudley sang one evening at a private party. She disclaims any professional talent, but says she knows most of the favorite songs in the popular album. The next day she received what she describes as a "command" from Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, then in charge of the Caribbean Defense Command, and now directing American forces in the Near East, to come see him. He had heard her sing, and wanted her to sing for his boys in remote camps.

That began a series of adventures that took her to secret bases near Panama, and later to Trinidad and other islands of the Caribbean as she came home up the east coast of South America.

In Army bombers with their windows darkened she was taken to outlying posts. At times she sat on piles of parachutes and other equipment, or took a nap flanked by spools of telephone wire and kegs of nails.

She found American boys in those advanced outposts hungry for any touch of home. Sailors on the island of Barbados asked her to sing a hymn.

While obtaining at firsthand a glimpse into the way American soldiers think about the war and the coming peace, Mrs. Dudley also had many opportunities for sampling the opinion of women. In the Panama Canal Zone she was granted an interview by Mrs. Glen Edgerton, wife of the Governor.

Official Residence

Mrs. Edgerton presides over an official residence that once was a mansion for French authorities during the first construction work on the Panama Canal. When the French abandoned the attempt to cut a water-level route across the Isthmus, this house was moved in sections and put together again to form a residence for General Goethals as he directed the American Canal builders.

All the time that she can spare from her duties as official hostess, Mrs. Edgerton is now devoting to war work. With the wives and children of the Army and Navy all evacuated except those who are holding Government jobs, the responsibility is hers to see that the latter help as much as possible with canteen and first-aid work. Mrs. Dudley says that her work is a constant inspiration.

In other cities around South America, Mrs. Dudley found American and Latin American women doing what they could to speed an Allied victory. But she found them also aware that there would be little lasting benefit from sacrifices now being made, unless women carry through and help to win the peace by doing a better job of housekeeping in the family of nations.

Halifax Warns War's End Will Demand Vast Sacrifices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19—In an address which stressed the need for "serious thought now" on the problems of postwar peace, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared here last night that the success of any future world organization must rest on the capacity and willingness of the United States, Britain, Russia and China to guarantee world order and peace.

"We may none of us want this unenviable task, but, unless we are prepared to shoulder it, we shall not rid the world of that insecurity which breeds war," Viscount Halifax said. "When law breakers are about, one policeman is worth a hundred good intentions."

Speaking at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, the British Ambassador warned that the war's-end problems of feeding starving peoples and rehabilitating ruined nations would demand vast sacrifices in both Britain and America. He held, however, that such sacrifices incidental to restarting the wheels of production were of the utmost common sense rather than altruistic, remarking:

"It will be little use to clear the seas of submarines and reopen the trade routes if at the end of it no one is able to buy what we want to sell."

Dealing with the steps to lasting peace, Viscount Halifax held that the mere inauguration of an international police force would be insufficient; that the war-breeding menaces of unemployment, evil housing, failures of supply and distribution, and malnutrition of world peoples must be smashed once and for all.

"We are not likely to forget that insecurity not only poisoned the life of nations, but also the lives of individuals," he declared. "Unless we are ready to deal with both kinds of insecurity, we shall be likely to find that we have dealt with neither."

Commenting favorably on the Beveridge Report as an earnest of Britain's determination to carry out, on the home front, the terms of the Atlantic Charter's pledge against want, Viscount Halifax termed the Beveridge document an insurance scheme, purely and simply, and predicted that its success would depend largely on whether Britain regained its industrial prosperity and world trade after the war.

"The contributions to be paid by the State will reach a formidable figure," he said. "Whether or not this will be held to be within the national means will depend upon the view taken as to the prospects of vigorous domestic activity and expansion in our world trade when the war is over. Acceptance of the financial implications would also, I fancy, have to assume the readiness of the taxpayer to carry over into peace part of the burden he has been bearing during the war."

Reviewing the allied fortunes of war in 1942, the British Ambassador emphasized that Hitler's grand plans had fallen in two major respects: his drive to control the Middle East had been smashed completely, and the Allied counter-design of throwing a ring of steel around Europe was fast taking shape.

He saw 1943 as the "prelude to the victory that is coming," but warned against any relaxation of the war effort, declaring:

"We have no easy time ahead. We shall have to fight hard to clear the last of the Germans and Italians out of North Africa. We can still lose the war, if for any reason we fail to keep our great sea lines open against the operations of enemy submarines. The expansion of the African front is making great demands upon our shipping and represents new opportunities of destruction which the enemy has not been slow to grasp."

Easy Steps to Correct English

Lie or Lay: Single or Double

Thirty-second of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say This	or This?
1. Yesterday I *lay* down.	1. Yesterday I *laid* down.
2. I was *lying* down when you telephoned.	2. I was *laying* down when you telephoned.

The correct sentences are at the left.

Have you ever been confused when using these two verbs: *to lie* and *to lay*? After this lesson, you never need to be confused.

Look carefully at the principal parts of the verb *to lie* (meaning *to recline*). As we have learned in former lessons, we should know the principal parts of every verb we use.

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
lie	lay	lain	lying (A verb form always ending in *ing*.)

Learn the principal parts by repeating these sentences; then you can easily change to other subjects.

1. I *lie* down today. (Present time.)
2. I *lay* down yesterday. (Past time.)
3. I have *lain* down for several days. (Past participle.)
4. I am *lying* down. (Present participle.)

Here are the essential facts to know concerning this verb:

1. *To lie* means to rest, to recline, to remain; thus, things, as well as persons and animals, can *lie* (recline).
2. *To lie* does not take an object; it is complete without an object.
3. *To lie* has no verb form with a *D*: *lie, lay, lain.*

We show that things, as well as persons and animals, can lie by saying:

1. Today a ship *lies* in port. (Present time.)
2. Yesterday a ship *lay* in port. (Past time.)
3. For several days a ship has *lain* in port. (Past participle.)
4. A ship is *lying* in port. (Present participle.)

Fill the blanks with the correct forms.

1. Today a large rock ..... on the beach.
2. Yesterday a large rock ..... on the beach.
3. For several days a large rock has ..... on the beach.
4. A large rock is ..... on the beach.

The answers are the same as in the preceding examples.

Exercise 1

Use the correct form of the verb *to lie*.

1. (past) My dog ..... in the sun all afternoon.
2. (present) An excellent road ..... ahead of us.
3. (past) Sunday morning I ..... in bed until nine o'clock.
4. (present) Snow ..... on that mountain.
5. (past) The child has ..... there quietly for an hour.

The other verb we wish to consider is *to lay*.

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE
lay	laid	laid	laying

Learn the principal parts by repeating these sentences; then you can change to other subjects easily.

1. Today I *lay* the books on the table (Present.)
2. Yesterday I *laid* the books on the table. (Past.)
3. I have *laid* the books on the table. (Past participle.)
4. I am *laying* the books on the table. (Present participle.)

Here are some important facts to know concerning this verb:

1. *To lay* has a meaning different from *to lie*.

To lay means *to place* and shows that a person, animal or thing has been *placed* somewhere by means of a force or a power *outside* of—external to—itself.

2. *To lay* takes an object; it *needs* an object to complete its meaning.
3. There is no such form as *layed*; it should be laid.

In these examples, notice that *to lay* means *to place* and takes an object.

1. The gardener *lays* (places) the rocks here. (Present time.)
2. The gardener *laid* (placed) the rocks here. (Past time.)
3. The gardener has *laid* (placed) the rocks. (Past participle.)
4. The gardener is *laying* (placing) the rocks. (Present participle.)

Fill the blanks with the correct verbs.

1. Today Fred ..... the books on the table. (Present.)
2. Yesterday Fred ..... the books on the table.
3. For several days Fred has ..... the books on the table.
4. Fred is ..... the books on the table.

The answers are the same as in the preceding examples.

Exercise 2

Write the correct form of the verb *to lay*.

1. Bruce has ..... away his skates.
2. Martha has ..... her tennis racket on the porch.
3. (past) Howard wisely ..... his plans for the future.
4. Did you ..... the linoleum correctly?
5. (past) The dog ..... the newspaper at his master's feet.

Exercise 3

(A Review)

Underscore the correct form.

CAUTION: *To lie* means to recline; *to lay* means to place.

1. The dog (lies, lays) on the grass.
2. Jim had (lain, laid) the books on the table before he left.
3. The leaves (lay, laid) undisturbed on the grass for days.

CONCLUSION: *To lie* involves one actor or one set of actors; that is, *oneness* (as: The ship lies . . . The books lie . . .). *To lay* involves *two* persons, places, or things, or some combination of these; that is, *twoness* (as: Tom laid the cornerstone . . . Joe laid the book . . .).

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—lay; 2—lies; 3—lay; 4—lies; 5—lain.
Exercise 2: 1—laid; 2—laid; 3—laid; 4—lay; 5—laid.
Exercise 3: 1—lies; 2—laid; 3—lay.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Construction Boss' Secretary Must Be Adaptable

Editor's Note: Here is life in the field with a big construction company as seen through a woman's eyes. She loves the excitement and the uncertainty as to where the next contract will take her, but all of the adventure of her work fails to crowd out her affection for the simple duties of a home.

By Grace R. White

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps it sounded odd in her ears, but I meant it very deeply when I said there was nothing I could think of at the moment that I would more thoroughly enjoy than to have been able to stay and help her with her washing that day.

I couldn't stay, of course. I was due on my job 72 miles away; and what with the slower speed demanded by today's tire problem, I had to go that instant, leaving behind me the precious warm taste of home and the round of simple family living and duties.

I would not really have changed jobs, nor willingly have been absent for a single day in which I was needed on this job of mine. Rolling along alone through the early desert morning, my heart lifted again toward my job as it always does. And when we came up into the pine belt again, in our 7,000-foot altitude, and I showed my pass to the guard at the gate, that hunger to have stayed and done some of the homely tasks like washing the breakfast dishes and hanging out the clothes was pushed into the background by the thrill of my daily work.

It is a thrilling job—truly a wonderful experience. Many a day when I have put my steaming tray of construction-laborer's lunch down on the homemade mess tables and gingerly edged a leg across the attached bench, I have looked around the huge mess hall at the motley crew—foremen, cat-skinners (from "muleskinner," it means tractor operator), form carpenters, cement finishers, and even Indian day-laborers with their strange long hair and bright headbands. I have thought to myself, "This is what you have read about in books and adventure stories."

Hours Often Irregular

On an active job, I am in the General Manager's office. My hours are theoretically from 8:00 till 5:00, a six-day week, but in actual practice I try to be on hand when I am needed, which often means late evenings, because my "Boss" is an active field man and puts off his office work until convenient, which often means after it is too dark to do much more good in the field. I try to keep Sundays for myself for other activities, but if I am really needed I compromise on that, too; especially at the beginning of a job when things must move fast and the staff is not yet organized. I handle all the General Manager's dictation, and in his absence I try to direct any important phone calls or emergency developments to individuals capable of handling them. I hear many of the conferences that take place between the Manager and the various superintendents, so I have a pretty fair idea of what is going on, or at least to whom to refer anything that comes up.

An important part of my job is the handling of all files on our correspondence with the Government. Filing doesn't always seem so significant; but one lost letter of instructions could mean perhaps thousands of dollars. Proper filing of correspondence like that is one of those jobs which becomes important only if not well done.

How well I remember my first identification button, identifying me as a part of the construction industry and attached to one particular firm (to me, the best company that ever bought a bulldozer or hired a laborer). It was before the days of priorities, and the button was brass with big black numerals—334. It was a bit dull when I received it, so I polished it up till it shone like a gold badge.

One of the fascinations of this work is that it may take you anywhere. You will not know, perhaps, until 24 hours beforehand (or even less) where that "anywhere" may be. The Company bids on work in Alaska, in Mexico, in the Arizona deserts or the pine forests of Washington—and you watch and wonder. Will we be wearing woolens this next job, or cotton seersuckers? Will the country be beautiful, or barren? Will we perhaps have to live in a dormitory and take our meals at the common mess and find our own recreation, or will we be near enough to a town to have a room in a private home? (You have long ago learned not to dream of an apartment in a construction-crowded town. But oh, grant that you may at least have kitchen privileges, and a tub big enough to do washing in, and somewhere to hang that washing!)

You don't mind so much having to eat at the commissary in cold weather. Since it is primarily for men doing heavy manual labor, the food is always hearty; but sometimes in the summer your appetite closes off on you and you cannot bear the sight and smell of the laboring man's menu. Then you long for kitchen privileges so you could have your crisp salads and no odor of heavy frying and grease.

Like Perpetual Picnic

The food at the commissary is good and wholesome almost always. It is something like a perpetual picnic or barbecue. Except for treasured visits in someone's home, such as I had yesterday, you have almost forgotten what china and real silver look like. We eat from stainless steel trays, about a foot and a half long by 12 inches wide, divided into half a dozen compartments. The dishwashers don't always dry them as well as you would have done in your kitchen at home, but they are usually clean. The silverware is of the five-and dime or the restaurant variety—also usually perfectly clean, though sometimes damp. The food is served cafeteria style, and (one must concede this) there is ample variety and it is all in abundance. Once you pass the checker at the door, who notes your badge number for a deduction of 50 cents per meal from your weekly pay check, you may have anything in the house and all you want of it.

We had a pretty bad time of it at the commissary once, though, for a few days. The water supply fell short and they had to draw from less desirable sources; so to compensate for a lack of filtering facilities the engineers dosed the water for the camp very heavily with chlorine. Most of us brought our drinking water out from town in thermos jugs. But they had to use the camp water at the commissary for cooking. We had fricasseed chicken with chlorine noodles, we had chlorine boiled potatoes and chlorine squash. The climax came the day we had chlorine pudding! It almost precipitated a minor revolution in camp; and after that they arranged to haul a tank of water out from town for cooking purposes.

Rumors Add Zest

The job is almost completed now, and once more the rumors are drifting up and down the halls. ("I hear the Company has a job in Alaska . . . there's a job down in Lower California . . . a fifty-million-dollar job down near the border . . . where do we go from here?") It is fun to conjecture. So much fun that if we don't hear an especially romantic rumor at least once in a week, we are likely to start one of our own and watch to see how many people will believe it.

So the excitement and romance and feeling of being needed in the national program takes the forefront, and the thought of simpler home tasks and warmer responsibilities is forced to retire into some secret chamber of the heart, only showing itself in the quest for "kitchen privileges" and a laundry tray big enough to accommodate your seersucker suits and your blouses.

Dressing Tables Are Easy to Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's no feat these days for girls in the grades or high school to make their "dream" dressing table a reality from a pair of cast-off cotton draperies, and with the attachments on the modern sewing machine even an inexperienced seamstress can make a dressing table skirt in the time many persons spend in wishing for one.

It's fun, too, to carry out your own decorating ideas and to make a dressing table as glamorous as your favorite party frock or as smartly tailored as a sports suit without spending more than a few cents for trimming. If you have any doubts about the practicality of giving full leash to your imagination you can always go to a sewing center such as is to be found in most localities, where experts will give you instruction in all the shortcuts and professional finishes in home sewing.

You may prefer dressing table skirts with the same fine finishes that are used on dainty lingerie. These fine details should not discourage you from achieving your dream, for ribbon-run edging may be quickly made with the hemstitcher attachment, ruffles and flounces shirred with the gathering foot, and scalloped edgings may be finished with cording simply by stitching with the cording foot attachment. If you want to follow the vogue for fringe decoration you can make it yourself on the sewing machine with the handicraft guide.

Those who prefer a tailored type of dressing table should consider monogram decorations and applied motifs—both easily stitched with the zigzagger attachment. Borders of vari-colored braid, too, are effective decorations for skirts and you can rely on the underbraider attachment to do rows and rows in practically jigtime.

The circular mirror to match your dressing table is made on a gathered fabric frame. A perky bow at the bottom is the finish.

for BAKED PORK CHOPS
Give pork chops new taste delight. Cook them with MADONNA Pure Tomato Paste. Each 6 oz. can or glass jar contains 2 lbs. of fresh, sun-ripened California tomatoes. No artificial coloring or preservatives. Absolutely pure. Economical because it's a concentrate. 52 FREE recipes. Write Riverbank Canning Co., Dept. M, 99 Hudson St., New York, N. Y. To make excellent Tomato Juice add 4 parts of water to one part of Madonna Tomato Paste.
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping
MADONNA
Tomato Paste

KNITTING YARNS
Highest QUALITY for Over 35 Years
Ask for FREE Sample Card—all types.
Prompt Mail Service
Large Selections Still Available
CLIVEDEN YARN CO.
Dept. E-12, 711 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets.
25¢ at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

'Fat Freddie' Carries New 'Attack' Gadget

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A new gadget has been added to "Fat Freddie," the barrage balloon brigade that guards London and other large British cities from air attack, it was disclosed Jan. 16.

The something new is what the Ministry of Information calls a "small lethal device" attached to the blimps.

The Ministry coupled its disclosure with a warning to the public that when the balloons break loose neither the flying wire nor the device should be touched. The device was not otherwise described.

Issue of European Frontiers Delays Plans for Federation

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 19 (CBS)—The Foreign Ministers of the "Allied governments in London and a representative of the French National Committee conferred yesterday at the British Foreign Office with the Foreign Minister, (Anthony Eden)," the Bern radio reported.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—The turn of the year, coupled as it is with the turn of the tide of the war, has seen a sudden and remarkable increase of attention to frontier questions, particularly in Eastern and Central Europe.

Thus the current number of Free Europe, a periodical which is closely identified with authoritative Polish views, contains not only an article on frontier issues from the Polish viewpoint, but one by Miha Kreck, Vice-Premier of the Yugoslav Government, urging Slovene ethnographical claims to the hinterland of Trieste and proposing that Trieste itself should be made a free port serving the whole of Central Europe.

Revival of interest in the subject of frontiers synchronizes with reports of a cooling off of Polish-Czechoslovak relations and a cessation of their preliminary negotiations for a postwar federation.

Poles Want Federation

Though there is reason to believe that the reports are substantially correct, there is also ground for hoping that these developments are only temporary.

But many who are in touch with both sides think that the difficulties are likely to persist until further progress is made in unraveling the tangled frontier question.

From the outset of their collaboration, the Poles have been pressing the Czechoslovaks to go much faster further toward an irrevocable engagement now on the subject of a postwar federation that as cautious a man as Dr. Eduard Beneš has been prepared to accept.

Under the guidance of Dr. Beneš and Jan Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Government has insisted that as their country is a democracy it is for the peoples at home to decide after the war is won on what lines Polish - Czechoslovak collaboration shall be arranged.

To Premier Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's disappointment the Czechs have therefore refused to agree to more than first, the establishment of joint commissions to work out tentative proposals; second, the two countries should follow parallel policies while the war continues.

For about a year the two governments have collaborated successfully on this basis. Latterly, however, the shadow of frontiers has fallen across their mutual relations.

One frontier question which has come between them is a comparatively minor one—Teschen. When the menace of Munich was hanging over the Czechs the Poles seized this coveted industrial area which they had unwillingly ceded to Czechoslovakia in 1920.

But what is perhaps even more galling to the Czechs than the fact that the Polish Government refuses to hand Teschen back is the fact that a Czechoslovak citizen has been appointed the representative for Teschen in the Polish National Council.

Polish-Russian Situation

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the rival claims to this speck on the map of Central Europe, it would be difficult to describe the Polish Government's attitude as entirely tactful.

A far more acute angle than the frontier question, however, is represented by the failure of Poland and the Soviet Union to agree on their mutual boundaries.

When the Germans overran Poland they entered into an agreement with the U. S. S. R. on the partitioning of the country. Later after the Germans attacked the U. S. S. R. the Polish and Russian Governments signed an accord which declared the German-Russian partition had "lost its validity."

The accord, however, had not pledged the Russian Government to accept the old prewar frontier, and the whole question is still in a state of uncertainty.

The Czechs consider that while the basis of Russo-Polish postwar frontiers is still as unsettled close relations with the Poles of the kind urged by Premier Sikorski would be tantamount to taking sides. This the Czechs believe would imperil their relations with the U. S. S. R. with whom they expect to have a common frontier after the war [Where Bukovina and Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia touch].

Visits by Sikorski

Furthermore there has always been closer sympathy in the past between Czechoslovaks and Russians than between Czechoslovaks and Poles, and the former haven't forgotten that the Russian attitude at the time of Munich contrasted completely with that of Poland.

In these circumstances a settlement of the outstanding problem between Russians and Poles is a necessary precursor to any renewal of close Czech-Polish collaboration.

For this reason much is hoped from the impending visit to Russia by Premier Sikorski who has just returned to England from the United States. [A report that Dr. Beneš intends to follow Premier Sikorski's example and go to Washington is denied in responsible Czechoslovak circles here.]

While the two frontier problems mentioned above are matters for direct discussion between the parties immediately concerned there are others which are steadily marching toward the moment when the Allies as a whole will have to come to some joint decision if their united will to victory is to be maintained.

Claims by Poland

The principal frontiers involved are those of Germany, Italy and Hungary particularly but not exclusively in relation to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Polish publicists, for example, are already putting forward a strong claim to East Prussia, Danzig and Silesia, the first two on strategic grounds, the third chiefly on ethnographic grounds coupled with the country's industrial requirements.

Similarly the Czechoslovaks ask that the pre-Munich frontier with Hungary be re-established "in principle" prior to adjustments on ethnographic and strategic grounds. The Yugoslavs, besides urging claims to the restitution of Bačka and other provinces forcibly taken by Hungary and South Serbia taken by Bulgaria, are asking for Istria and other North Adriatic provinces at Italy's expense, basing their claims on a combination of ethnography and strategy.

The only generally recognized Allied yardstick for frontier claims so far is the Atlantic Charter, which merely indicates that territories ought to be governed in accordance with the wishes of their inhabitants.

But the Charter doesn't define what unit is to be entitled to claim the benefit of this clause, and it also goes on to stress the nation's right to live in security.

The two rights being conflicting in some cases, every step nearer an Allied victory makes it more urgent to adopt some definition which will establish the criterion by which the needs of national security and the right of self-determination can be fairly adjusted.

Rift Over Transylvania

At Versailles there was no clear-cut ruling on this vital point, and the general tendency soon developed to lay main emphasis on the right of self-determination—with disastrous results that are now apparent.

Another vital frontier problem—this time between two Axis satellite States—is the quarrel between Hungary and Rumania over Transylvania. The Hungarians have not only obtained a favorable rectification of the Versailles settlement from the Axis powers, but have managed to keep a much higher proportion of their armed forces at home than the Rumanians.

On the other hand, the Rumanians undoubtedly enjoy greater sympathy than the Hungarians from all mutual neighbors except the Poles.

Both Hungary and Rumania are now maneuvering for position in event of an Allied victory. It is credibly reported that the Hungarians have even been trying to start separate peace negotiations, but it can be taken for granted that they won't be listened to.

Walker Fires Opening Salvo For '44 Drive

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Roosevelt's order. Whereupon, Mr. Casey got a warm resolution of praise for his explanation and his charge that all the fuss being raised against Mr. Flynn was just a pernicious, political back-handed attack on the President.

Listened to Mr Walker's genuine commendation of the Republicans for not letting partisan differences "prevent their wholehearted cooperation in the prosecution of the war and his temperate criticism of the Republican Party's prewar record in having "displayed something less than foresight."

The second and ultimate Flynn resolution—and it was an ultimate in resolutions—has to be read to be appreciated, and the following extracts, while selected, for reasons of space are no more purple than the document as a whole:

Attack Upon President

"The enemies of President Roosevelt (in opposing Mr. Flynn) are endeavoring to break down the high honor and respect of the American people for their Chief Executive.

"They dare not directly attack the Commander-in-Chief of our forces in the midst of a war, but are seeking by indirection, subterfuge and chicanery to accomplish their purpose by a campaign of falsehood, detraction and vicious newspaper propaganda directed against the leader of the President's party during the past two years, by implying deceit and evil motives on the part of the President in appointing a valued, capable and loyal friend to an important diplomatic post to which that friend is imminently qualified by his personal qualities and his honest, efficient performance in public office.

"And, whereas the retiring Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is being assailed simply as a cover to their effort to discredit the President and the President's party, and in that vicious program they have enrolled that portion of the American press that has always sought to undermine the prestige of our great President, the Democratic National Committee hereby goes on record as denouncing such political sabotage and exposing the real motive for the unfounded attacks on Edward J. Flynn, whose whole life and career, personal, professional, political is an answer to their aspersions.

Wilson Parallel

"Be it resolved, that it is the sense of this body, on the first occasion wherein it is able to act officially, that the American people should be advised of the duplicity of a group, that purposes to repeat with Franklin D. Roosevelt, what they did by similar methods to another great President, Woodrow Wilson."

The resolution ended with the Democratic National Committee's assurance to the United States Senate that it could confidently give its advice and consent to the appointment.

Mr. Flynn beamed his satisfaction.

The resolution was offered in the open morning meeting but was passed in the closed afternoon session. It is, perhaps, significant that while the initiative for the resolution came from former Gov. E. D. Rivers whose political services to Georgia have not been free from jury indictment—he calls it a plot—correspondents found that before the day was over Mr. Rivers' name had been removed from the resolution and Edmund C. Shields of Michigan was officially recorded as the mover.

War-Peace Aims Same

Mr. Walker in his evening radiocast declared that he could not put it too forcibly that the war and the peace are not divisible.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly," he said, "that our war aims are identical with our peace terms. We will continue the war—not until we have reached an armistice, not by any means—we will continue it until we have established peace. If necessary we will compel the peace of the freedoms by armed force; and we will maintain it by armed force, because that peace, and that alone, is what we are fighting for."

The Committee discussed its financial problems in executive session and announced that it would hold a series of fund-raising dinners on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. Only unrationed food, it was decided, will be served, and those who cannot attend were encouraged to invite soldiers to come as their guests.

President Roosevelt's telegram to the Committee affirmed that "Americans of all parties are, of course, subordinating all considerations of partisan politics to the single task of these days—defeating the enemy and establishing a better future for ourselves and later generations."

Tribute to Roosevelt

In a resolution of appreciation and respect for President Roosevelt, the Committe declared:

"Be it resolved, that the Democratic National Committee express its admiration, respect and appreciation for our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"We pledge our support to him in the great work he has done for humanity and applaud the skill and care with which he is discharging the vast responsibilities that have come to him as Commander in Chief of our armed forces.

"We know the terrific burden laid upon him and marvel at the fortitude, courage and unflagging industry with which he bears it. We glory in the circumstance that our party has given the nation a leader capable of compassing the most stupendous tasks that have ever confronted an Amercian executive and have implicit faith in his ability to bring our country and with it the rest of the democratic world through the stress of this war.

"We offer him our unlimited assistance in every way we can be of use, and know that forever on the pages of history will shine the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Pushing Toward Victory

Associated Press

Feminine Touch on Waterfront

Mrs. Loraine Heath, checker, and Mrs. Thelma Blanchard, dock worker, truck supplies at the Navy Pier in San Francisco. Mrs. Blanchard's husband was lost with the submarine Shark.

Saboteurs' $174,588 To U. S. Treasury

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 19

The Federal Bureau of Investigation Jan. 18 turned over to the Treasury the $174,588.62 in cash seized with the eight Nazi saboteurs arrested last June shortly after they landed from German submarines.

"This is a little present for Hitler," said Attorney General Francis Biddle. "It will be delivered very shortly in the form of bullets."

D. S. C. for Stilwell Came as Surprise

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 19 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff of the Allied Forces in China, received the Distinguished Service Cross Jan. 16 in a surprise ceremony at his hillside home overlooking the Chialing River, his own son pinning the decoration on his breast.

Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Stilwell gravely shook hands with his father after Col. William E. Bergin had read the order presenting the medal, which arrived only that day from the United States.

General Stilwell had not been warned and muttered "who thought this one up?" as he found a party of his officers and correspondents and photographers drawn up in his compound for the presentation.

After the ceremony, during which he looked proud and pleased, he said "thank you" gravely to his officers and went into the house.

The celebration then began, with drinks for all hands except the two Stilwells, both teetotalers.

Five of Bomber Crew Parachute to Safety

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 19 (AP)—Five members of a bomber crew parachuted to safety Jan. 16 when their two-motored craft from Barksdale Field developed motor trouble and crashed in flames near Tenaha, Texas, 15 miles from the Louisiana State line. A sixth member of the crew was killed.

Killed in the jump when his parachute failed to open was Corporal Donald W. Kaltenberger, aerial engineer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Second Lieut. Rodney L. McCallister, co-pilot, Wilmington, Del., received a broken ankle.

Uninjured were:

Second Lieut. Gus Weiser, pilot, Monterery, Calif.; Second Lieut. William C. Sawyer, Bombardier-navigator, Portland, Maine; Staff Sergeant Raymond L. Downing, radioman-gunner, Mount Petier, Idaho, and Sergeant Ryan C. Ringler, aerial gunner, Hooversville, Pa.

Capt. Gatch Gets Citation In Downing 32 Planes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Navy Cross has been awarded Capt. Thomas L. Gatch whose battleship shot down 32 Japanese planes while it was protecting an aircraft carrier in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands in the Southwest Pacific.

The Navy citation, announced Jan. 17, said Captain Gatch "boldly maneuvered his ship close to a United States aircraft carrier in order to carry out more effectively his mission in the defense of the carrier; and so continued until he was so seriously wounded from the explosion of an enemy bomb as to have to turn over his command."

Captain Gatch live in Annapolis, Md. The Navy Cross was awarded him by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the South Pacific area and South Pacific force.

President Orders End Of Coal Strike

Continued from Page 1

tional Convention of the union last fall. Then, the Board said, as the strike continued demands were made for an increase of $2 a day in wages despite the fact that the strikers were covered by a contract which does not expire until April 30.

It is estimated that there were approximately 12,350 miners still on strike today.

Leaderless Strike

Since last Saturday the strike has been virtually leaderless for the top officials of the United Mine Workers never had approved of the walk out, and leaders of locals summoned to Washington by the War Labor Board went back to the Pennsylvania anthracite fields convinced that the unauthorized strike must be called off.

Mr. Roosevelt's directive to return to work was unconditional. It did not offer the strikers any improvement in wages or correction of conditions against which they are protesting.

The WLB yesterday carried its report on the case to the White House in person and left a full account of its emergency conference with leaders on Saturday.

If the President's directive is disregarded, the ultimate alternative would be seizure of the mines.

Local Vote Awaited

If the President's directive is disregarded, the ultimate alternative would be seizure of the mines. However this would be avoided if possible, and for practical reasons it is believed it might be delayed for some time. Momentarily government and union officials are watching returns here from local collieries where strikers are voting whether to return to work or stay out.

Mixed returns have so far been received. Heads of local unions who originally led the men out have gone back to the anthracite area after meeting here with the WLB and John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, to urge a resumption of work. Yesterday one big group of locals voted to return, another to stay out.

A breakdown of union discipline seems to be a major factor in the whole dispute which is compounded of various smoldering grievances in the anthracite area, the miners protesting a 50-cent-a-month dues increase and simultaneously demanding higher wages to meet increased living costs.

The anthracite miners are bound by a two year contract which expires this spring at which time wage increases will be demanded. Trouble over union dues, opposition to Mr. Lewis and other grievances precipitated the outlaw walkout, and now the wage increase demands have been added to it.

Resent Increased Dues

Hard coal miners are represented as protesting the dues increase as a symbol, although the amount comes to only a few dollars a year. Why ask more dues, they demand, when the national treasury has some $7,000,000? Dissatisfaction with the Lewis leadership finds vent in various ways.

Are the higher dues to be used politically, like the $500,000 contributed to the Roosevelt presidential campaign fund, and the $200,000 to John Kennedy, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers and former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, in his unsuccessful political campaign two years ago? Many miners resent use of their hard-earned money for such contributions.

General dissatisfaction with wages running to about $35 a week in contrast to higher pay in war industry is also voiced. Hitherto, anthracite mining has been a seasonal job, with layoffs in slack summer periods. These and other considerations have produced discontent, resulting in a rank and file blowoff against their two-year wage agreement, their own leaders, and, most serious, their country's own war effort.

5,000 Miners Back

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 19 (AP)—Nearly 5,000 striking miners returned to their jobs in Pennsylvania's anthracite field today in the largest back-to-work movement since the wildcat walkout began three weeks ago.

However, about 12 350 insurgents still remained idle, including 1,400 employees of the Glen Alden Coal Company's South Wilkes-Barre colliery which failed to reopen despite a vote by the U. M. W. local there yesterday to resume operations.

The largest break in the ranks of the strikers came when 2,700 workers took up their jobs again at the Eddy Creek, Miles Clope and Grassy Island Collieries of the Hudson Coal Company in the Scranton area.

Operations also were resumed at the Hazleton Shaft Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, employing about 1,400, and the Edison Anthracite Company's Nesquehoning operation, with about 900 workers. Both groups joined the walkout only yesterday and were the only ones idle in District 7.

Patton Gets Added Honor For Work in Morocco

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Award of an oak leaf cluster for the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Commander, United States forces in French Morocco, is announced by the War Department.

The citation, accompanying General Patton's decoration by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, said that General Patton was responsible for planning and execution of the attacks on French Morocco.

He first received the D. S. M. for organizing the first United States tank force in World War I and leading that unit into battle.

House Orders Investigation Of FCC by Special Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The House today ordered an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission by a special committee headed by Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia.

The action came on a voice vote after Mr. Cox, author of the resolution requesting the investigation, had accused FCC Chairman James L. Fly of being "the worst . . . bureaucrat."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking minority member on the Rules Committee, which unanimously approved the resolution, spoke for the resolution. No one spoke against it.

Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama suggested the inquiry be broadened to include the entire radiocasting industry, but he did not press the issue.

Speaker Sam Rayburn appointed these men to serve with Mr. Cox on the Committee: Representatives Edward J. Hart (D) of New Jersey; Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington; Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts, and Louis E. Miller (R) of Missouri.

It was not expected that the investigation would be started for several weeks, to give investigators time to assemble material. It will apply to the personnel, operations, and activties of the Commission since its formation in 1934. Mr. Fly has been Chairman since 1939.

The House sat silent as Cox launched into an attack on Mr. Fly and what he called attempts of the FCC to "smear" the Georgian because of his interest in an Albany, Ga., radiocasting station.

Last week witnesses testified at an FCC hearing into ownership of the Albany station that Mr. Cox received a $2,500 check from the Albany Herald Publishing Company, operator of Station WALB, for services he could legally and ethically render the station not in conflict with his position as a member of Congress.

The FCC, Mr. Cox said, threatened to refuse to renew the license of the Herald's station.

Mr. Fish told the House the matter involved "the freedom of speech" and the "freedom of discussion."

U. S. to Fight and Produce Too, Patterson Tells West Pointers

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States can produce the arms and food necessary and still take its full part in fighting the war, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the United States Military Academy graduating class today.

Addressing the 409 Cadets of the first "streamlined" class finishing the three-year course under the speed-up plan, Mr. Patterson answered critics of the proposed 7,500,000-man Army by saying:

"It would seem self-evident that the size of the armed forces necessary to win the war is a military problem and that solution of it must be left to military leaders."

An Army of 7,500,000, together with the other service branches, would call for a total force of 10,000,000 under arms, Mr. Patterson said, adding:

"Stress is laid on our work of producing munitions for our allies and on the necessity of producing food, and it is seriously maintained by some people that we cannot do these things if we have 10,000,000 men under arms."

But, he continued, the superiority of America's resources, mechanical ability, and industrial system are such that "there is no reason to doubt our ability to produce arms for those fighting with us and at the same time to take our full part in the fighting."

"We cannot leave the hard work of fighting to the British, the Russians, and the Chinese," Mr. Patterson said. "And a war like this one cannot be fought without an army and a navy of size adequate to the task."

The Undersecretary declared the three-year West Point course may be shortened further, depending on "how acute the emergency becomes."

A total of 164 cadets of the class already have earned their wings and will be commissioned directly into the Air Corps for the first time in academy history.

Mrs. Luce Named On House Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Two Republican women members of the House were chosen today by their Party's Committee on Committees to fill vacancies on major committees.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut was named on the Military Affairs Committee and Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine on the Naval Affairs Committee.

Other committee assignments announced by Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., included:

J. Leroy Johnson of California to Military Affairs; Robert A. Grant of Indiana to Naval Affairs; William S. Hill of Colorado to Agriculture, and Frank Fellows of Maine, Earl R. Lewis of Ohio and Harry L. Towe of New Jersey to Judiciary.

Representative Harry L. Englebright of California was re-elected Republican Whip.

Stamp Plan in the United States

Farmerettes Doff High Heels To Don Clumping Farm Boots

FARMINGDALE, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Meet a new kind of soldier—the farmerette.

She's turned in her high heels for boots and her furs for a pair of overalls. She donned her uniform not for a lark, but to aid the war effort for the duration by offsetting the farm manpower shortage.

Those who rose at 5 a. m. today to go down to the cow barn are the first contingent of women recruited by Federal agencies to arrive at the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture here. H. B. Knapp, Director of the school, says he's favorably impressed by them because they regard the job of farm worker not as a vacation but as a means of helping the nation.

While they listened to geese instead of autos honking, they pitched in with a will today to learn to milk and care for poultry.

Before they graduate into the ranks of full-fledged farm helpers they will also have received instructions in the care of farm machinery, harnessing, and driving horses, caring for livestock, and cleaning, grading, candling, and packing eggs.

"This is a trial to determine if these women are sufficiently adaptable to do the things farmers have done to maintain the food supply," Mr. Knapp said. "If they can do that they will be of great service to their country."

One of the farmerettes, Mrs. Huberta Randall, an Evanston, Ill., housewife, said she was so eager to take the course that she paid her own expenses to New York. Another, Miss Edith Drury of Milton, Mass., was formerly a war worker. The husband of one, Mrs. Lola George of New York, is an Army officer serving overseas.

Only two of the group have had previous farm experience, but at the end of their first day's labors yesterday a supervisor pronounced the work of all as "well done."

Attlee Sees Allied Accord On Policy in North Africa

Continued from Page 1

French troops are fighting alongside ours in Tunisia."

No secondary or personal consideration should prevent a union of French factions, Mr. Attlee continued. He said he welcomed the appointment of Gen. Henri Honore Giraud as High Commissioner of French North and West Africa, and at the same time he acknowledged a "great debt" to Gen. Charles De Gaulle, leader of the Fighting French.

Situation at Rabaul

Turning to the war in the Southwest Pacific, the Deputy Leader said the Government "is conscious there is an accumulation of Japanese forces at Rabaul (on New Britain Island) and every step is being taken to deal with that menace."

Despite very bad weather conditions, Mr. Attlee said, there was not a day during November and December when Allied bombers were not out bombing the enemy on the continent.

Referring to the recent destructive raids on Berlin, Essen, and Lorient, he declared that the Allies would "continue to press on with these bomber attacks."

The Germans' present campaign of extermination of the civil population in occupied countries, particularly in Poland, was described by Mr. Attlee as the "surest possible sign of a state of nerves." He declared that the Allies would strike vigorously everywhere possible in 1943.

Rise in War Production

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Production Minister, told the House that 1943 would be the peak of British war production and that the total labor force employed in munitions would considerably exceed the 1942 figure.

Further concentration of industry, further withdrawals of labor from less essential industries and a further mobilization of women would be required, he said.

The plan for 1943 provides for increased emphasis on the manufacture of ships, aircraft, anti-submarine devices, tanks and certain specialized types of Army equipment, with the result that there will be transfers of labor within the munitions industries themselves, Captain Lyttelton said.

Patriotic Housewife Gets 'Break'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 19

The patriotic housewife who stocked canned goods last spring at the request of the Government will get a break when declaring stocks of canned foods on hand in the new ration program.

A letter from Price Administrator Leon Henderson to Representative John Z. Anderson (R) of California, made public today, stated the OPA does not intend to penalize persons who heeded radio appeals last spring requesting them to store canned goods for use in case of bombings or other emergencies.

Nor does the OPA believe in punishing the "provident housewife" who always has maintained a well-stocked pantry, Mr. Henderson stated.

"Canned goods must be declared when applying for the new ration books," the former Price Administrator warned. "But coupons removed from books for such declared canned goods will not be equivalent coupon for coupon with those surrendered for goods purchased after the effective date of the new ration program."

Hotels · Resorts

San Francisco

San Francisco's largest and best located hotel
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
$4 one person, $6 two persons
HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
UNION SQUARE
MANAGEMENT GEO. E. LONDON

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.75 to $4.00, one person; $3.85 to $6.60, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from 3rd Church
Excellent service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES HOTEL St. Paul
From $2 day $10 wk.
Fine View of City Near downtown and Third Church. All private baths. 1021 W. 6th

Colorado

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Minnesota

Heading for Minnesota?
HOTEL LOWRY
IN ST. PAUL
Save Time & Money
ROOMS WITH BATH $2.50 up
4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

New York City

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Bernam G. Hines, Managing Director
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST. N. Y.

COMING TO NEW YORK?
$2.50 up at the centrally located King Edward Hotel, 120 West 44th St. 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide "SEEING NEW YORK." H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward HOTEL

SAVOY PLAZA
A popular hotel with readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
Single from $5
Double from $7
Suites from $12

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate . . . 600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Illinois

LELAND HOTEL
250 Rooms
Rates $1.50 to $4.00
Cafe and Coffee Shop
Garage in Connection
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

See Also
Hotel and Resort Advertising
Every Friday

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	708,280
1943 volume to date	9,027,668
1942 volume to date	7,704,780

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by Associated Press

Monday	42.7	Prev. day	42.7
M'nth ago	41.3	Year ago	37.8
'42-3 high	42.7	'42-3 low	32.0

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	1	52¼	52	52¼	
Abr&Str 1g	1	36	36	36	+ ½
Acme Stl (3)	2	45½	45	45	— ¼
Adams E .45e	5	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Adams-Mil¾ae	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
Addressog (1)	4	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
Air Reduct 1a	6	41	40½	40½	— ½
Alaska Juneau	24	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Alleghany Corp	12	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf xw	4	6⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅝
Allegpf$30ww	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Alleg pr pf	5	16½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg Lud (2e)	13	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
Allen Ind ¾ae	2	7½	7	7	— ½
Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	146	146	146	
Allied Kid (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Allied M (1e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Allied St .15g	18	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	11	28	27	27⅛	—1
Alpha PC1⅓e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Am A Ch 1.20a	4	24¾	24½	24½	
Am Airl 1⅓e	3	54	53	53	—1¾
Am Bk N .10g	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
Am Bk N pf(3)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Am Bosch ¼ae	4	5¼	5	5	— ¼
AmBrSh 1.70e	4	32	31	31½	+ ½
Am BS of 5¼	1	129	129	129	—1
Am Cable & R	13	3⅜	½	3½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	76½	75⅞	76	— ¼
Am Can pf (7)	1	175⅛	175⅛	175⅛	
Am Car & Fdy	11	27⅜	26⅜	26¾	— ⅜
Am C F pf 7	5	6¾	6 ½e	6½	—1½
Am Ch&C (2)	3	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
AmCSug 2½ae	4	17⅛	17	17	
Am Distill	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Am Euro ¼e	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
Am Encau Tll	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
Am Export (2)	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
Am & For Pow	20	2	1⅞	2	
AmFP6o1.80e	2	41	41	41	
AmFP72.10e	12	47½	47	47	— ½
Am & F P 2pf	5	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Am-H S S 3	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
Am H L pf (3)	2	35	35	35	
Am Hide&Lea	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am Home 2.40	5	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Am Internat'l	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 7e	6	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	— ⅛
Am M&F 80	25	12⅝	1 1/32	12⅝	
Am M&Met¼e	21	8¼	8	8	
Am Met (1a)	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
Am Met 6of6	1	117⅜	117	117⅜	— ⅛
AmNews 1.80	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— 1/32
Am P&L 56pf	18	21½	20⅜	20⅜	—1
Am P&L 55pf	12	18¾	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
Am R&S(30e)	61	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
Am R M (1e)	16	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Am RMpfd1½	4	58	57½	57½	— ⅜
Am Sat R 3⅛e	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am Seat 1e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Am Shio B 3e	2	78½	78	78	— ¼
Am Smelt 2a	9	78½	78½	78⅝	— ⅜
Am S Tob (2e)	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Am S&R pf 7	1	147	146	147	+ ½
Am Stl F (2)	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
Am Stores 1½g	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Am Stove .30g	2	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜
Am Sun 1⅓g	5	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel 9	13	132	130⅞	130⅞	—1⅜
Am Tob (3)	4	45¾	45	45	— ½
Am Tob B (3)	9	47⅛	46⅜	46½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6)	1	128½	137	137¼	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs	24	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Visc 1½g	20	33⅞	33	33	— ⅜
Am Water Wks	24	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am WW 1pf 6	2	58¾	58	58	
Am Woolen	8	23¾	23½	23½	
Am Wool pf 8e	2	60	60	60	
Am Zinc L&S	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda 2½e	35	26⅛	25½	25½	— ½
AnaconW 1⅓e	1	25¾	25¼	25¼	
Am Def pf 7	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜
Armour Ill	23	7½	7⅜	7½	
Am Ill pr pf	7	52¾	52	52	— ¾
Arm Ck 1.35e	4	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
Arnold Con 1g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Artloom 1½e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Assd Drv Gds	16	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
As Inv pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	— ½
Atchison 1½g	54	49½	48	48	—1
At T&SF pf 5	5	69	68⅛	68¼	— ¾
Atl Coast (2e)	10	78¼	77⅛	77⅜	— ⅞
Atl G&W I 3e	2	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refin .70e	14	197⅜	191½	191½	— 1⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1⅛
Atlas Corp 1½g	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Co pf 3	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
AtlasPow 3½e	3	55⅛	55¼	55½	
Avia Cp 1¼e	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Bald Loc cl 1e	6	11⅞	1 1/2	11½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— 1/32
Balt & Ohio pf	6	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	6	6¼	6	6	— ½
Bang & Ar pf	1	40	39¾	40	
Barker Br 1⅓e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Barker pf 2¾	1	33	33	33	
Barmdall .60	27	13	12¾	12¾	
Bath Ir Wk 2e	9	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Beld-Hem .80	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Bell Aire (2e)	6	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Ben Avia 3¾ae	17	3⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Benef IL 1⅓ge	3	14		14	
BestFoods .60	10	97⅛	5 1/2	91½	— ⅜
Best Co 1.60a	2	26	5 1/2	6	
Beth Stl (6)	39	58¾	7⅛	57⅜	—1⅛
Beth Stl pf 7	1	141½	141½	141½	+ ½
Bigelow-S (2)	4	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Black-Dk 1.60	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Blaw-Kno .35e	2	6¾	6¾	6¼	— ⅛
Bliss&L 1¼e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Boeing Air 1e		15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅝
Bohn A&Br 3e	2	43½	43	43	— ½
Bon Ami A (4)	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
BonAmi B2½	1	41	40⅝	41	+1
Boston&Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Bond Str 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
BordenCo1.40e	2	23¾	23¼	23¼	
Borg-Wr 1.60	5	28	27¾	27¾	
Brewing C ¼ae	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	11	21⅜	21¼	21½	— ⅛
Bridgp B (1)	12	10	9½	9¾	— ⅛
BristolM1.90e		38½	38½	38½	— ½
Bkly-Man Tran	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Bkly U Gas 1½e	3	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
Brunsw'k-B 1	2	14⅛	14	14	
Bucyrus-E ½e	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Bucy-E 7pf 7	1	106	106	106	+1
Budd Mfg	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Budd Mfg pf	1	80½	79½	79½	—1
Budd Wh (1e)	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Buffalo (2e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Bullard 2½e	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Bulova Wat 2	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Burl M 1.40a	5	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
Burl pf (2½)	1	56	56	56	
Burr Add(.60)	10	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Bush Terminal	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Bush TB 2½ae	1	24¾	24	24	— ¾
Butl'r B .60e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Butte Cop ½ae	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM)	3	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Byron Jk 1¼ae	4	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Calif Pk 1½g	6	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Camb Wy 1¾ae	5	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ½
Canada Dr .60	4	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
Canadian Pac	34	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Capital Ad A	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
Carr-Gen .20a	1	3½	3½	3½	
Case (J I) 7e	4	82	79¾	79¾	—1¾
Caterpil Tr (2)	9	41⅝	40½	41	— ⅜
Celanese (2)	1	78⅛	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅜
Celanese 5pf 5	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
Celan 7pf (7)	1	97	96½	96½	+ ⅜
Celan pr pf (7)	1	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp ½	17	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
Cent Ag 1½	5	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
Cent Fdy .10g	13		2	2	
Cent RR NJ	13	53⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
Cen Violet2½e	4	143⅜	137⅛	137⅛	— ½
Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Cerro de P (4)	3	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
Cert-teed Prod	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	3	36	34¾	34¾	— ¼
ChainBelt 1¾ae	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
ChamP&F of 6	1	100	100	100	
Checker Cab	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio3e	34	56	55⅝	55¾	— ¼
Chi & E III	15	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
Chi&E IA .59g	6	1¼	7/8	1⅛	— ⅛
Chi Gr West	6	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
ChiGWpf1¾ae	1	1⅞	1 1/2	1 1/2	— ½
Chi Mail ¾ae	1	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Chi Pn 1 (2)	7	1⅞	1 1/2	1⅝	
Chi Rk Is & P	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
CRI & P 7pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
Chickash (1)	2	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chrysler 3½e	23	69⅞	8⅛	68⅜	—1⅛
City I&F 1 20	1	3¼	1 1/2	1 3/4	+ ¼
City&Ferf6½	100		99	100	
City Invest	1	33	33	33	
City Stores	10	4	3¾	3⅞	
Clev G B 2e	4	30	30	30	
Climax 1.20a	5	40⅝	40	40½	—1
Cluett P 2¼ae	8	54⅜	54½	54½	
Cluett P pf 7	1	148	148	148	—2
Coca-Cola 3a	1	91	91	91	
Colgate P 1⅓a	13	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Collins & A	4	18½	18	18	— ¼
Col & South	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Col&Sou 1 pf	2	4½	4½	4½	
Col Br A 1½e	3	17¼	17	17	
Col Br B 1½e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E .10g	27	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Col G&EpfA 6	*6	45⅛	44½	44¾	+ ¾
Col Carb 4¾ae	2	80½	80½	80½	
Coml Credit 3	7	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Coml C pf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Coml Inv Tr 3	9	30⅜	30¼	30¼	
Colm Solv .60e	15	10½	10	10	— ½
Com'th&South	85	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	— 1/16
Com & Sou pf	12	39½	38½	38½	— ¾
Comw Ed.35g	18	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Congol-N (1a)	1	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Consol Aircraft	10	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Cons Cig 1⅓ge	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Con Cig pf (7)	1	90	90	90	
ConsC prpfd½	1	92½	92	92½	+ ½
Cons Cop .45e	15	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	24	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	94	94	94	+ ½
ConsF pf 1e	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Consol Oil ⅓	40	7⅝	⅜	½	
Cons RR Cu pf	16	5¼	5	5	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	2	94½	93½	93½	— ½
Container 1½ae	10	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
Cont Bak ½ag	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Cont Can 1¼ae	9	29½	28½	28½	— ⅞
ContDiam .65e	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	7	41⅞	41½	41⅞	
Cont Mot .55e	32	4⅜	4¼	4½	
Cont O Del (1)	21	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
Cont Steel 2e	2	20¼	2⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Cop'weld S .80	17	10	9⅞	10	
Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
CornEx(2.40)	2	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	15	54½	54	54	— ¾
Coty Inc ¼ae	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Coty Internat'l	18	¾	¾	¾	
Crane Co (1e)	19	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Cr of Wh ⅜g	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Crosley (1⅛e)	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
Crown Zel (1)	5	12	12	12	
Crown Zel pf 5	7	84¼	84	84	
Crucible Stl 2e	12	33⅜	32¼	33	— ⅜
Crucible pf (5)	3	73¼	72½	73	—2
Cub-Am S ¾ae	22	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Cuneo Pr 1⅓g	*1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
Curtis Publish	34	2	1⅞	2	
Curtiss-W (1e)	63	7¼	7	7	
Curtiss-WA 2e	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Cutler-H 1¼ae	13	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Davison C .60e	254	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
Decca Rec .60a	3	11¼	10¾	11	— ¼
Deere 1.35e	17	27½	27	27	— ⅜
Deisel 1⅓ae	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Deere pf 1.40	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Del & Hudson	5	10	9½	9½	— ½
Del Lack&W	17	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Det Ed .30g	20	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Devoe&Ray(1)	2	19¾	19	19½	+ ½
Diam Mat 1e	1	27½	27½	27½	
Diam M pf 13½	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Diam T M 1e	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Dis C-S h2.22	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Dis C-S pf 5	3	65⅛	64½	65	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vort ⅓e	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Dome M h.40g	8	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Douglas Air 5e	7	59	57⅞	8	—11¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	133¾	133¾	133¾	— ⅛
DresserM 1⅓e	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Duplan .90e	1	10	10	10	
du Pont 4¼ae	8	136¾	135¾	135¾	— ¾
du P't pf 4½	1	126¾	126¾	126¾	
East Air Lines	8	32	31⅜	31½	—1
East Roll Mill	9	4½	4	4	— ¼
Eastman (5)	5	148	147⅛	147⅛	—1⅞
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
Edis Bros .80a	1	13½	13½	13½	
El&Mus .06g	2	23⅛	21⅜	23⅛	
El Auto 2½ae	3	52¼	52	52	
Elec Boat (1e)	8	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
El Pow & Lt	19	1¾	1¾	1¾	
El P&L $6 pf	13	29¾	29	29	— ½
El P&L $7 pf	3	32¼	31¾	31¾	— ¼
El Stor Bat 2	3	44¾	44½	44½	+ ⅛
El Paso G 2.40	1	24½	24½	24½	
Endi-John 3	1	50	50	50	—1
Eng Pub Serv	41	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Eng PS $6pf 6	1	71	71	71	+1
Equit Off Bldg	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Erie RR (1e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	20	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Erie RR pf A5	3	40⅛	39¾	39¾	
EurekaVC .10e	5	3⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Evans Prod	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ½
Ex-Cello 2.60	4	55¼	55	55	
Exchange Buf	12	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sug 2	5	13¼	22½	23	— ⅛
Fed L&T 1⅓ae	14	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Fed Min & S 4	3	2½	2¼	1½	+ ¼
Fed Mog (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Fed M T (.40)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Ferro Enam	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Fid P F 1.60a	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Firest Tr ⅜ag	7	26½	26	26	— ⅜
Firestone pf 6	1	106	106	106	+ ⅜
First NSt 2½g	6	33	32⅞	33	
Flintkote 90e	17	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅝
Florence 2	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Florsheim A 2	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Follansbee Stl	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1/16
Follansbee pf5	1	34	34	34	
Food Fair St 1	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	7	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
Foster 6 1⅓	2	18	8	18	+ ¼
Francisco Sug	10	6¾	6	6	— ⅛
Freeport S (2)	1	36	36	36	
Gair Robt ¼ae	41	2⅛	2	2	
Gair pf 1.20	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Gamewell (3e)	2	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
Gar Wood ⅛g	37	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gar Wd pf ½	3	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
Gen Am I .40e	4	7	7	7	— ¼
Gen Am Tr 2e	6	39¼	38¼	38¼	—1⅛
Gen Am I pf 6	1	102	102	102	+1
Gen Bak .15g	*5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	10	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7e	1	76¾	78	78	
Gen Elec 1.40	124	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ½
Gen Food1.70e	11	35½	34¼	34¼	—1
Gen G & El A	2	2	2	2	
Gen Mills (4)	2	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Gen Motors (2)	60	45⅛	44½	44¾	— ¼
Gen O Ad .20e	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gen OAd A 3e	3	18⅛	18	18	
Gen Prec (1)	7	14	14	14	— ⅛
Gen Pr I .30e	6	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	
Gen Pub Serv	1	½	½	½	
Gen Real&Ut	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
GenRefr 1.20e	4	17⅜	17½	17½	
Gen Shoe ¼g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Gen StC pf6e	1	66	65½	65½	—1⅞
Gen T&R (1e)	1	16¾	16⅞	16⅞	
Gillette (.45e)	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	29	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Glidden .30g	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Goebel Bw .20	1	2	2	2	
Gold&Stk T 6	1	76	76	76	
Goodrich (1e)	15	25¼	24⅞	25	
Goodrich pf 5	3	84¼	83	83	—1¼
Goodyr T ⅓g	17	26¾	25⅞	26	— ¾
Goodyear pf 5	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
Goth Hos ¼ae	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Graham-Paige	126	1	1	1	— ⅛
Granby .60a	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Granite C .35e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Grant (1.40a)	8	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
Gt N I O ct 2e	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
Gt Nor pf (2e)	8	3⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	3	5⅜	25¼	25¼	
Green HL (2a)	2	31½	31¼	31½	
Greyhound(1a)	9	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
GrumAirc1⅓e	7	12	11½	11½	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	1	2½	2½	2½	
Guantan Sug pf	1	62	61½	62	
Gulf Mob&Oh	30	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
GulfMpf 2½e	8	29¾	28¾	28¾	—1⅛
Hack Wat 1½		3¼	c3¼	c3¼	
Hard-W 1⅓ae	3	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
Harv Mfg	6	¼	¼	¼	
Hayes Mfg	1	13	13	13½	
Hazel Atlas 5	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¾
Heime 1¼g	2	58	58	58	+ ¼
Hercules (1).-	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Hercul P 2½e	4	74¾	74¼	74¼	— ½
Hersh cv pf 4a	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
Hires CE 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Holland F (2)	4	29⅛	29	29	
Hollander (1a)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar(1)	3	14¼	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Homestake	11	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ½
Hou-Her B .80a	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Houston Oil	7	4⅝	c1½	c1½	— ⅛
Howe Snd 3a	6	34	33¾	33¾	
Hudson & Man	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Hudson&M pf	2	5¾	¾	5⅛	— ¼
Hudson B (h2)	4	23¼	3	3	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	7	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Illinois Cent	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Ill Cen L L 4	1	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅞
Ill Cent pf	4	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Indian Refin	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Ind P&L .30g	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Indus Rayon 2a	4	34⅞	34	34	— ½
InlandSt 4⅓ae	4	65½	65	65¼	+ ⅜
Inspir Cop 1	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Intercn 1.60	1	23	22½	22½	— ¾
Interc'n R 1e	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Interlake ½ae	16	6⅞	6½	6⅜

Big War Fees Under Inquiry By House Body

WASHINGTON (AP)—High Army and Navy officials will be summoned before the House Rules Committee to explain why their departments authorized war contracts which, the House Naval and Military Committees charged, permitted huge fees and profits.

The rules committee's decision to hold the hearings followed reports by Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) and Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House Naval and Military Committees, respectively, that investigations by their groups had produced savings of more than $2,000,000,000 chiefly through renegotiation of contracts.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R-N Y), ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee, declared it was "obvious that somebody was sleeping and we want to know who it was and whether we shouldn't do something about it."

"There has been gross neglect somewhere and there is no telling how long it would have continued if house committees hadn't put a stop to it," Mr. Fish said.

The committee postponed, until the completion of the hearings, action on Mr. Vinson's resolution to empower the war committees to continue their inquiries. Committee members explained there was no opposition to such investigations but they felt the War and Navy department officials should be given an opportunity to state their attitude on the contracts.

Messrs. May and Vinson estimated their committees each had achieved savings of more than $1,-000,000,000. Mr. May said "vast items of waste" were found in army construction and Mr. Vinson reported that 121 sales engineers, or "war brokers," had received approximately $15,000,000 since 1939 by soliciting defense business from government agencies.

One of these engineers, described as a former government employee whose salary never exceeded $4,-000, received approximately $600,-000 in less than two years, Mr. Vinson said, adding:

"This gentleman is now under indictment is a result of evidence obtained by the committee and I am advised that the war frauds division of the Department of Justice is preparing to obtain indictments against others, on the basis of evidence obtained by this committee."

Board of Trade Head To Ask Farmers To Serve as Directors

CHICAGO (AP) — Philip R. O'Brien, assuming the presidency of the Chicago Board of Trade for his third consecutive term, has urged the board to invite "two or three representative farmers to become members of our board of directors, with full privilege of initiating recommendations and full privilege of vote."

In his annual address to the exchange's membership, Mr. O'Brien asserted his recommendation for farmer directors will be placed before the board of directors.

"We want to knit more tightly our mutual interests so that the dirt farmers and the agricultural trades, including the grain trade, may act as a unit and become sufficiently vocal to stop the destructive inroads against agriculture as a whole," Mr. O'Brien said.

He charged that "attempts at price fixing and regimentation, such as the recent unwise ceilings on flour which later had to be changed, are illegal, dangerous to the economy, and will be overthrown in a revolt of agriculture and its allied interests."

Mr. O'Brien has been associated with the board of trade for 30 years. He owns an 1,100-acre grain farm in Illinois and a 600-acre dairy farm in Wisconsin.

Kanzler Resigns From War Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ernest Kanzler has resigned as director general for operations of the War Production Board.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson said Mr. Kanzler was in poor health and wanted time to rest.

Mr. Nelson asked Mr. Kanzler to continue on his personal staff as an adviser.

Mr. Kanzler, the first major appointee by Mr. Nelson after the creation of WPB, formerly headed the automotive branch office of WPB in Detroit and directed the conversion of the auto plants to war production. He is a former business associate of Henry and Edsel Ford.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable February 5, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 30, 1943.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.
January 18, 1943.

IRA PLATKY, INC.

Insurance Consultants

NO INSURANCE SOLD
Fixed Fee Exclusively

74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK
WHITEHALL 4-8435

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 47-45	104.22	104.22	104.22
10 2½s 67-62	100.17	100.17	100.17
8 2½s 68-63	100.20	100.19	100.19

New York City Bond

40 3s 80		103¾	103½ 103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103½	103½	103½
15 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	92½	92½	92½
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75⅝	75½	75½
7 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	66⅞	66½	66½
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Am & F P 5s 2030	80½	80	80
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
4 Am Int 5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
34 Am T&T 3s 56	109	109	109
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	102	102	102
13 Ang C Nit deb 67	58	58	58
11 Ann Arbor 4s 95	69¼	69¼	69
6 Arm Del 4s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 AT&SF 4s 95 st	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
9 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
10 Atl&Birm 4s 33	34	34	34
20 AC Line 1st 4s 52	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
13 AC Line cit 4s 52	75½	78	76
1 AC Line 4½s 64	63½	63½	63½
28 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	33¼	33	33¼
1 Atl & Dan22d 4s 48	30	30	30
2 B&O 1st meg 4B st	64	63½	64
48 B&O 98 st A	36	35½	35⅝
36 B&O 95 st C	39¼	38½	38½
50 B&O 2000 st D	35¾	35	35⅛
66 B&O 96 st	35¾	35	35
67 B&O cv 60 st	27⅛	26½	26⅝
8 B&O 4s 48	62½	62	62½
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	55¾	55	55¾
16 B&O SW 50 st	44¼	44	44
1 B&O TC 4s 59	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	104	104	104
4 Ben I Loan 2¾s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	103¾	103¾
15 Bost&Me 4½s 70	43½	43¼	43¼
20 BosGNY Airl 4s 55	24¾	24½	24¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	85½	85	85
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Buf R&P 57 st	39	39	39
124 Bur CR&No 5s 34	12¾	12½	12½
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	12	12	12
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Can Pac 4½s 57	112¾	112¾	112¾
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	92¾	92¾	92¾
15 Can Pac 4s perp	74	74	74
11 Celanese 3½s 62	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Cent of Ga 5s 59 C	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
17 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	25⅞	25½	25½
3 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	40	39	39
14 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71	70	70
18 Gen Ga Mobile 5s 46	20¾	20¼	20¼
60 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝
9 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	78½	78½	78½
377 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	25½	25½	25½
234 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	23½	21¾	21¾
64 Cen AA NJ 4s 87	23⅞	23	23
8 Certain-Tfd 4½s 48	95	94⅞	95
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	103¾	103½	103½
77 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18½	17¾	17⅞
18 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	76	76
43 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¼	68⅞	69
30 CB&Qgen 4s 58	84¾	84½	84½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98½	98½	98½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97	97	97
20 Chi & E Ill inc '97	35½	34¾	34¾
15 Ch GtW inc 4½s 2038	40	39⅞	39⅞
22 Chi Gt West 4s '88	71¼	70¾	70¾
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	70	70	70
6 Chi I & L 6s '66	8½	8	8
11 Chi I & L 5s '66	7⅞	7½	7½
215 CMSP & P 5s '75	20	19½	19½
67 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	5¾	5	5
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	46½	46½	46½
22 CM&SP 4½s '89C	46	44½	44½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	46½	46½	46½
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
7 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	36¾	36¾	36¾
49 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	4½	4¼	4¼
96 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24¾	24	24
17 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	24	24	24
20 Chi & NW 4s '87	36	35¼	35¼
15 Chi & NW 3½s '87	33½	33½	33½
46 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	23½	22	22
44 CRI & P gv 4½s '60	5⅝	5¼	5¼
54 CRI & P 4s '88	37	35¼	35½
13 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	33½	32¾	32¾
2 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	35	35	35
192 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	21½	20½	20¾
3 CStL&NO Mem 4s '51	54	54	54
17 CStP M & O inc 5s '30	52½	51½	52½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
21 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	99	98⅞	99
16 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	97⅝	97½	97⅝
2 Childs Co 5s '57	41	41	41
3 Childs Co 5s '43	54	52½	52½
10 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	31⅞	31½	31¾
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	111	111	111
150 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¼	49¾	49⅞
6 Cin Sh Line 4½s 61	73¼	73	73¼
21 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67¾	67¼	67¼
9 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	62¼	62	62¼
2 Col F & I 5s 70	85½	85½	85½
21 Col & So 4½s 80	25½	25½	25½
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	95	94⅞	95
20 Columbia G 5s 1961	91¼	90½	91
5 ComlMack inc 69ww	55	55	55
22 Comw'lth Ed cv3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
17 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Rv 4s 56	34	34	34
12 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	94	94	94
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅞	110¾	110¾
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93½	93½	93½
3 Cuba No Rv5½s42rct	27⅛	27½	27⅛
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46	36	36	36
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	28	28	28
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30½	30	30½
51 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅞	57	57
112 D&RG 4s 36	23½	23	23
7 D&RG West 5s 55	5	4⅞	5
27 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	4½	4¼	4¼
19 D&RG West 5s 78	20½	19¾	19⅞
6 D Moin&FtDd4s 35 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
18 Erie 4½s 2015	56¾	56¼	56¼
14 Erie 4s 95	95	94½	94¾
33 Fla R Cst 5s 74	24	23	23
7 Fla E Cst 4½s 58	79	79	79
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¾	98½	98½
2 Ga & Ala Cn 5s 45	20¼	20	20
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
8 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86½	86½	86½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 C	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Gt Nor 3½s 67	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 G Bal & W deb B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
25 Gulf M & N 5 50	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Gulf M & Ohio inc 2015	57	57	57
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	42⅜	41⅞	42
23 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¼	47¾	47⅞
11 Hud & Man 5s 57	21⅞	21½	21½
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	53⅛	53	53
25 Ill Cen 4s 53	50½	50	50
77 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50¾	49⅞	49⅞
40 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43⅞	43¼	43¼
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	59¾	59½	59½
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 reg	56	56	56
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49⅝	49	49
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45¼	45½
7 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	26¼	26	26¼
23 Int Gt Nor a1 6s 52	9	8¾	8¾
66 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27	27
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	44	43¼	43¼
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	96	96	96
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	67¼	66½	66½
13 Int T&T 5s 55	69⅝	69¼	69¼
24 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
29 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	70	68½	68½
4 K C South 5s 50	74¼	73½	73⅝
5 K C Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Kn Ind T 4½s 61	46	46	46
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99½	99½	99½
13 LE&West 3s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	57	57	57
6 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46	46	46
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	59½	59½	59½
28 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	38¾	38	38
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
46 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35⅞	34¾	34¾
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34¼	33½	33½
17 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	60	60	60
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	121¾	121¾	121¾
15 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99⅛	99	99
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	83½	83½	83½
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86¼	86	86¼
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	95½	95½	95½
10 Maine Cen 4s 45	87¼	87¼	87¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48½	48½	48½
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	52¼	52¼	52¼
7 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	107	107	107
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	59½	59½	59½
37 M & StL 4s 49	3	3½	3½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	17	17	17
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	17	17	17
42 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	17¾	17	17
1 Mo Ill 5s 59	100	100	100
101 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	42½	41¾	41¾
45 M-K-Tex a1 5s 67	21½	20⅞	20⅞
12 M-K-T 4½s 78	37	36¾	36¾
11½ M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43	42¼	42⅜
19 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	35¾	35	35
32 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	7⅝	7¼	7¼
40 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	38½	38	38
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	38½	38½	38½
86 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38½	37½	37½
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	37½	37½	37½
15 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	39	39	39
18 Mo Pac 5s280 H	38½	38	38
93 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38½	38	38
208 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	14⅛	13¾	13⅞
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	110½	110½	110½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¼	37¾	37¾
39 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34½	33½	33¾
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39½	39½
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
12 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69¾	69	69
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 N Eng RR 5s 45	73½	72½	72½
12 N Eng RR 4s 45	72½	72½	72½
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118	118	118
1 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
7 Pub Sv 5s 55 B	107½	107½	107½
11 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	57	56	56
20 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	54½	54¼	54¼
4 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	52	52	52
4 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	44¼	44¼	44¼
85 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
115 NYC 4½s 2013A	49	49⅛	49¼
33 NYC cn 4s 98	53	52⅜	52½
6 NYC 3¾s 46	99¾	99½	99½
19 NYC cv 3½s 52	69¾	69¼	69¼
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	78	79
1 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	100¾	100¾	100¾
27 NY Chi&StL 5½s 74A	80½	80	80
66 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68	67¼	67¼
15 NY Dock Co 4s 51		66½	66 66
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	60	60	60
10 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40¾	40½	40½
12 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	51	50	50
38 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38¼	37¼	37¼
6 NYNH&H 4s 56	35	34¾	34¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33½	33½	33½
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¼	33¼	33¼
180 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
10 NL O&W rfg 4s 92 reg	7	7	7
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	32	32	32
2 NY S&W Term 5s 43	88	88	88
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
54 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Norf&Sou cv 5s 2014	31	31	31
4 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73	73	73
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
11 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
91 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¼	67	67
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57	57	57
57 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53	53½
21 Nor PPac 4s 97	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛
3 Uor Pac 4s 97 reg	73	73	73
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44½	43¾	43¾
10 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	13	13	13
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107½	107¾
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	100	100	100
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	110⅛	110	110
17 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	108¾	108½	108½
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅜	99¼	99¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111	111	111
1 PaPc Mo 2d 5s 38	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Para Bwy 3s 55 ct	70	69½	70
2 Para Pict 4s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Pen Co 3½s 44D	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pen P&It 4½s 74	100½	100½	100½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103	102⅝	103
24 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92½	92½
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98	97¼	97⅜
15 Pen RR 3½s 52	92½	92⅛	92⅛
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111¾	111⅝	111¾
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	75¾	75⅜	75⅜
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60	60
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Phila Co 4¼s 61	99	99	99
2 Phil El 2¾s 71	102¼	102¼	102¼
34 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	97¼	9¾	9¾
26 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 st	23⅜	23⅛	23½
15 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5⅜	5	5⅛
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105½	105⅛	105⅛
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	56	56	56
7 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	55½	55⅝	55½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C		55½	55⅜ 55½
78 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	90½	90	90½
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	8⅜	8¼	8¼
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	79	78¾	79
2 24 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	90⅝	90½	90½
1 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105	105	105
6 Republic Stl 4½s 61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
15 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	64⅜	64	64
53 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	31	30½	30½
1 Saguenay Pw 4¼s 66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	83	83	83
1 St LIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct	82½	82½	82½
1 StL PeoNW 5s 48	45½	45½	45½
18 StL SF 5s 50 B	23¼	22½	22½
103 StL SF 4½s 78	23⅛	22¼	22¼
59 StL SF 4s 50 A	21¼	20	20
8 StL SF 4s 5 A ct	20	20	20
17 StL SW 5s 52	49	49	49
63 StL SW rfg 5s 90	31¾	30	30
6 StL SW 1st 4s 89	89	89	89
17 StL & KC ShL 4½s 41	18½	17½	17½
125 Seab AL cn 6s 45	17¼	16½	16½
34 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	16	15⅞	16
26 Sea AL aj 5s 49	7	6¾	6¾
59 Sea AL 4s 50s st	34	32¼	32¼
5 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	34	34	34
29 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	17⅛	16	16
12 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	16½	15⅞	15⅞
23 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103⅛	103¼
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
41 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56⅞	56¼	56¼
76 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53	53⅛
56 So Pac 4½s 69	54⅞	54½	54⅝
54 So Pac rfg 4s 55	74⅞	74½	74⅝
22 So Pac cit 4s 49	79	77¾	77¾
42 So Pac 3¾s 46	96¼	96	96
40 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55⅞	55⅜	55⅜
8 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	88½	88¼	88¼
1 South Ry 6½s 56	93½	93½	93½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	89¾	89½	89¾
1 South Ry gen 5s 94	94¾	94½	94½
61 South Ry gen 4s 56	71	71	71
2 South Ry Mem 5s 56	86½	86½	86½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102	102	102
1 Texark & Sm 3½ 5s 50	89½	89½	89½
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70½	70½	70½
7 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	70½	70⅜	70½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	70¼	70¼	70¼
95 Third Ave a1 5s 60	25	24½	24½
14 Third Ave 4s 60	65½	64¾	64¾
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108⅜	108¼	108¼
8 Un Pac 3½s 80	107½	107	107
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	96	96	96
11 Unit Drug 5s 53	99½	99	99
5 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95½	95	95⅛
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98½	98½
75 Wabash 4½s 91	36¼	35⅞	36
2 Wabash 4s 81	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Wabash 4s 71	86	86	86
1 Walworth 4s 55	92	92	92
4 West Shore 4s 2361	46		45½ 45½
2 West Sh 4 2361 reg	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97	97	97
102 Westn Md 4s 52	97	90¼	90¾
13 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	39¼	38¼	38¼
40 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	38½	38	38
7 Western Un 5s 51	90½	90	90
29 Western Un 5s 60	86	85¾	85¾
15 Western Un 4½s 50	91½	90¾	90¾
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	89½	89½	89½
36 Wis Cen 4s 49	50⅞	49	49
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	16½	16½	16½
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

2 Antwerp 5s 58	45	45	45
2 Argentine 4s 72Ap	80	80	80
2 Argentine 4½s 48	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Australia 5s 55	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 Australia 4½s 56	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
4 Brazil 8s 41	39⅜	39½	39½
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	37	37	37
10 Buen A 4¾s 77	72	71⅞	72
1 Canada 4s 60	108½	-08½	108½
10 Canada 3s 68	99⅜	99¼	99¼
2 Canada 3s 67	99½	99¼	99¼
5 ChileMtBk6½s57asd	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
12 ChileMtgBk6s61asd	20¾	20⅝	10⅝
6 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	20¾	20¾	20¾
13 Chile 7s 42 asd	22	21¾	21¾
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
20 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	22	21¾	21¾
10 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Chile 6s 62 asd	21⅞	21¾	21⅞

Grooming of Courses Is Directors' Main Concern

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One composite sigh of relief from the lips of golf club executives could almost be heard reverberating over the hills and hollows of the local courses when they learned what happened during the first week-end of no-pleasure-driving in automobiles. Members turned out in numbers as surprising as they were gratifying at the clubs which keep open during the winter, and the natural conclusion is that such being the case in the middle of winter, despite the cold, the ice and the snow, surely the attendance should hold up tolerably well under the more comfortable atmospheric conditions of the regular golfing season, no matter what the mediums of transportation.

The chief concern now is over the grooming of the courses. Will the gasoline situation remain as critical as it is now? Will the rationing boards, under those circumstances, grant the clubs a little concession, enough so that they can service their power motors, especially in the light of the fact that the clubs will be so handicapped in marshalling hands for the greenkeeping staffs that hand mowing will be impractical?

Patriotism

There again comes the question of whether golf clubs should have any special consideration. Some writers already have expressed themselves on that point, with a definite, "No!" It is always easy to adopt the "patriotic" cloak, and not care for any other aspect of the moot subject. The fact remains that if thousands of golfers cheerfully co-operate in the gasoline-conservation program, surely it is not asking a great deal if an infinitesimal modicum of the precious fluid were allotted to the clubs for maintenance of courses and continuance, under handicapping conditions, of a game which has among its most enthusiastic followers many of the very men who are in the forefront of the industrial program which is making history in its phenomenal contribution to the war effort.

These men have found golf a physical and moral aid, just as so many men in the service, some of them on the fighting fronts, have appealed for golf clubs and golf balls for a little recreation where opportunity presents. The U. S. G. A. in its annual report touched upon this subject, stating how last year 14,873 clubs, 10,186 balls and 1,175 bags had been contributed to the armed services. Along this line it might be mentioned that the number of prominent golfers now in the service makes glorious history for the devotees of this ancient pastime.

Greenkeeping

The matter of greenkeeping staffs is one of the present harassments of club executives. It is now a matter of only eight weeks to the middle of March, when links activities are likely to really start, even though the real beginning of the season on courses around Boston is generally mid-April. As soon as the frost comes out of the ground, however, begin the preliminaries of course preparations, first the rolling of the fairways and greens, nowadays by the power-roller process. Already the greenkeepers themselves, possibly with one or two assistants, are busy getting things in readiness which means working on their tractors, trucks and mowers, to see that they are all shipshape. They also are at work renovating signs, pins, benches and other appertenances.

When it comes to the later work of mowing fairways and putting greens, raking the bunkers, doing whatever is required in the pick-and-shovel category, then comes the need of extra hands, and some clubs are more favorably located than others in securing same. There are so many opportunities for laborers to get more lucrative jobs that the task of securing these extra hands is going to be more of a problem than ever. Hiring schoolboys, for a limited number of hours each day so that they can get in a few hours and still have time for home lessons, is one solution.

Employ Girls?

I asked one greenkeeper, "Why not employ girls?" To which his answer was that too few of them knew anything about machinery, so would be totally at a loss if something went wrong. Besides, they might not handle mowers as deftly around bunkers, ditches, or other hazards. Maybe he's right, maybe wrong; for a lot of girls, nowadays, are mechanically inclined.

Perhaps some clubs not well located for schoolboy help might revert to the methods of many years ago, as, for example, the early years of the public course in Franklin Park, when the process of moulding fairways and keeping the grass down was to turn loose a flock of sheep. Who knows but that in the near future a prominent wool man will be approached by some club executive with the query, "Where can I get a flock of sheep, and how much will it cost me?"

Why, I can recall the days when it was nothing unusual to see some of the putting greens on courses of the outlying district surrounded by wire fences to keep the cattle from grazing on their tender shoots.

Braves Release Cooney, Waner

Secretary John Quinn of the Braves today announced the outright releases of Paul Waner and Johnny Cooney, veteran outfielders.

The Braves had a minor league managing job lined up for Cooney, but he preferred his release.

Bruins' Cowley Takes the Lead In Scoring Race

By the Associated Press

The Boston Bruins, current pacesetters in the National Hockey League, now boast the individual scoring leader in their ace playmaker, Bill Cowley, whose eight-point surge on three goals and five assists last week boosted him over Toronto's Lorne Carr. The Maple Leaf Wing is now second, three points behind Cowley and two ahead of Lynn Patrick of the tail-end New York Rangers.

The goal getting department, which a week ago had four skaters tied for the lead at 19, now has Carr as its pace-setter with 21. Buzz Boll of the Bruins is second with 20, and Gaye Stewart and Syl Apps of the Leafs are next with 19.

Cowley remains as the leading play-maker, having set up 32 goals while his closest rival, Billy Taylor of the Leafs, has brought about 26 scores.

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings evidently has a season's lease on the penalty cage. The rugged defenseman has spent 41 minutes in the box in minors and majors in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty.

The leaders:

Player and Club	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Cowley, Boston	12	32	44
Carr, Toronto	21	20	41
Patrick, New York	14	25	39
Taylor, Toronto	11	26	37
Apps, Toronto	19	17	36
Boll, Boston	20	15	35
G. Stewart, Toronto	19	15	34
O'Connor, Montreal	8	25	33
Hextall, New York	18	14	32
M. Bentley, Chicago	13	19	32
Blake, Montreal	13	19	32

Kilrea of Bears Remains at Head Of Scoring List

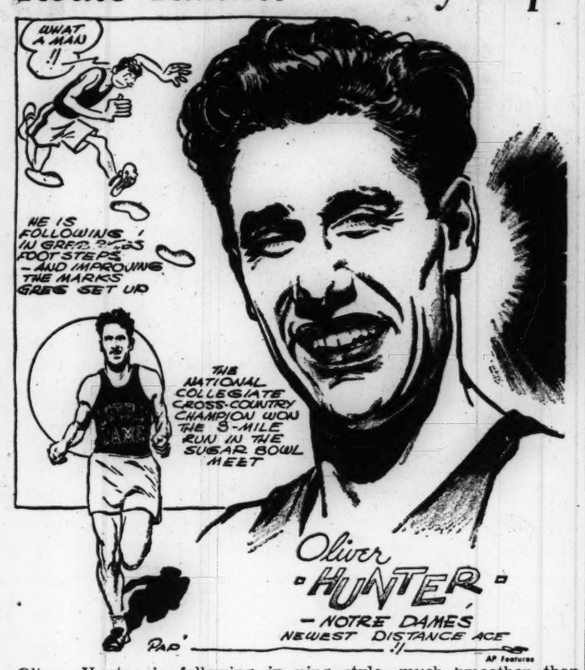
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Flashy Walter Kilrea of Hersey Bears again took first place in American Hockey League scoring during the past week—his sixth in a row on top—with a 57-point total, four more than he had in the previous weekly statistics made public here by headquarters.

Kilrea has 21 goals to his credit and 36 assists.

Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	21	36	57
De Marco, Providence	21	32	53
Cunningham, Cleveland	15	31	46
Mann, Pittsburgh	16	30	46
Frost, Hershey	20	25	45
Trudel, Washington	17	25	42
Bartholome, Cleveland	16	24	40
Hunt, Buffalo	17	23	40
Toupin, Providence	14	26	40

Route Runner —By Pap'


WHAT A MAN!!
HE IS FOLLOWING IN GREG RICE'S FOOTSTEPS —AND IMPROVING THE MARKS GREG SET UP
THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPION WON THE 3-MILE RUN IN THE SUGAR BOWL MEET
Oliver "HUNTER"
—NOTRE DAME'S NEWEST DISTANCE ACE
PAP'
AP Features

Oliver Hunter is following in the footsteps of Greg Rice of Notre Dame. And following so close, in fact, that he shapes up as a likely candidate to give Rice, who has developed into the greatest distance runner the United States has produced, a real run for his money.

"I don't mind if you nominate Hunter as my logical successor," said Greg Rice. "I'd like nothing better than to see another Notre Dame man take up where I leave off—when I do.

"Hunter has been improving most of the marks I set up at Notre Dame. He has a fine running style—much smoother than mine, and he seems to love the sport. Last fall he won the National Collegiate cross-country championship by some 300 yards after having lost his way, a lapse that cost him 17 seconds. His time of 14:26 for three miles in the Sugar Bowl meet indicates that he is ready for anyone."

Hunter has been emulating Rice in the classroom as well as on the cinder track. The slender Erie, Pa., boy has been awarded the Byron V. Kanaley prize which goes to the senior monogram athlete "adjudged most exemplary as a student and a leader of men." Rice won the prize in 1939.

Fast-Traveling Canadiens Here for Game With Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The revitalized Canadiens, who have lifted themselves by their skate straps into what the good citizens of Montreal firmly believe is a Stanley Cup threat, come to Boston today for a meeting with the league-leading Bruins at the Garden this evening. The face-off will be at 8:15 p. m.

Of course, the roseate hues with which Forum fans are coloring their Habitants are optimistic in the extreme. Nevertheless, it remains that the Flying Frenchmen have lately surprised even themselves by traveling at as fast a pace as the Bruins, who as everyone knows have been traveling fast enough to lead the league by a wide margin.

Hot Record

Until quite recently Canadiens could not play consistently good hockey no matter what they did. Now they are arriving here with a record of having lost only one of their last six games, which matches the Bruins' accomplishments over the same number of starts.

Moreover, the Bruins' only defeat in their last six games came at the hands of these same Canadiens, 7-2, in Montreal, and as Manager Art Ross declared yesterday, "Any team that can beat the Bruins by that score will bear watching."

Bruins and Canadiens have split even in six games this season, Boston winning 4-1, 6-2, and 3-2, and Montreal taking games by scores of 3-2, 4-2, and 7-2. Goals scored have been exactly even at 19 apiece.

Close to Hawks

When Canadiens started this present streak, they were down in the league cellar. Since then they have hopped over Rangers by three and one-half games and are now but a game and a half behind the fourth-place Chicago Black Hawks. It is small wonder that Montreal fans are considering them not only a certain contender in the play-offs, for which only four places will be available, but also a possible threat for the world's championship Stanley Cup.

Montreal's policy, sanctioned by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, of bringing up an amateur now and then for a single game, has paid dividends. They brought Alex Smart up for the game with Chicago last week, and the amateur star got three goals and an asist as Canadiens won 5-1. They used Bobby Lee of Royals for one game, and now have Johnny Mahaffy and Glen Harmon on the roster permanently. Both are due for Army calls soon. Mahaffy will probably be here tonight, but Harmon's presence is doubtful.

Bibeault Improved

Goalie Paul Bibeault is playing better than he ever has before, and his feat of blanking the high-scoring Toronto Maple Leafs 2-0 Sunday night deserves commendation. And to top everything off the Canadiens' first line of Elmer Lach, Joe Benoit, and Toe Blake has found itself again as an offensive unit.

Again tonight Bruins will be without the services of Dit Clapper at defense, which means that Harvey Jackson will be used once more at the blue line, with Yank Boyd filling in on the forward line with Murph Chamberlain and Herb Cain.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	16	9	6	38	116	107
Detroit	12	8	9	33	92	71
Toronto	14	11	4	32	134	90
Chicago	10	9	8	28	84	91
Montreal	10	14	5	25	96	116
New York	7	18	4	18	92	139

Over the Blue Line

Not only is Bill Cowley the league's leading scorer with 44 points, but his line is also tops in the circuit . . . Cowley, Art Jackson, and Buzz Boll have collected 108 points among them . . . An oddity in the scoring race is the appearance of Lynn Patrick of the last-place Rangers in third place.

* * *

Johnny Mowers of Detroit would have to slip pretty badly to miss winning the Vezina Trophy . . . He has a 19-goal edge over his closest rival, Turk Broda of Toronto, and he leads Frankie Brimsek of Boston by 36 goals . . . Tonight's game between Bruins and Canadiens is the only one in the circuit.

Yank in Air Corps

NEW YORK (AP)—Joe Di Maggio is headed for the Army Air Corps' ground crew, a letter from scout Joe Devine to Edward G. Barrow, President of the New York Yankees, indicated.

Devine said Di Maggio intended to join the service shortly at the Santa Ana, Calif., base, which is an Army Air Cadet replacement center.

Ralph Higgins Idea Man; Concerning N. Y. Rangers

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Idea man: Ralph Higgins, Oklahoma A. and M. track coach, has figured out how colleges can save on travel by adopting the Oxford-Cambridge scoring system for dual track meets. Only first places are counted at one point each . . . Higgins' idea is that eight or 10-man squads would be enough for the 15 events if some athletes double up . . . Harry Walker, who'll fill Terry Moore's place in the Cardinals' outfield, is the father of a baby named after Terry.

Today's Guest Star

Russ Needham, Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch: "What the Cardinals didn't do toward breaking up the Yankees, apparently the war is completing. One gets this idea contemplating what the American League champions will have left if Joe Di Maggio is successful in his intention of enlisting in the armed forces.

One reason for the Rangers' sour showing this hockey season is that visiting players admit New York fans and officials are the most impartial in the league. "Playing in New York is just like playing on the road," Coach Frank Boucher explains . . . Johnny Evers dictated a letter to the local baseball writers saying he hadn't missed one of their annual dinners yet and doesn't want to miss this year . . . There's no big-time basketball in war-crowded Washington this winter because Georgetown and George Washington had to move out of Riverside Stadium, where they used to play on a board floor over the ice. They could get 3,500 fans into the high school gym they now use—if school authorities would trust an inexperienced crew to set up bleachers.

Pvt. Mickey McConnell, former Brooklyn Dodgers' farm secretary, who is handling the Fort Knox, Ky., basketball team now, read the other day that the Elmira Eastern League club was looking for Andy Cohen to offer him a job as manager . . . The next morning Mickey got a letter from Cohen dated "Somewhere in Africa." . . . And Andy didn't know Mickey also was in the Army.

Staff Sgt. Louis Defichy, who has been inviting major league ball clubs to visit Mitchel Field, N. Y., reports that 11 have answered "yes" and the other five haven't answered . . . Lieut. (JG) Johnny Fischer, former national amateur golf champ, has been named chairman of the officers' mess golf committee at the Norfolk Naval Training Station . . . Maybe this is what's called riding an ump out of the league. During the baseball season, the Chanute Field, Ill., Planesmen used to rib umpire Homa Kimbrell about his faulty vision. The next the Army airmen heard of him, he had enlisted in the Navy.

Leo Miller, whose Syracuse baseball club will train at Frederick, Md., this spring, claims it is going patriotic in a big way . . . The team will train at the birthplace of Barbara Fritchie and live in a hotel named for the author of the Star Spangled Banner . . . Maybe the Chiefs won't win the flag this year, but they can wave it.

New Athens Coach

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Lieut. L. M. (Mike) Brumbelow, former line coach at Texas Christian University, has been named head football coach at the U. S. Navy Pre-Flight School here, succeeding Lieut. Raymond (Bear) Wolf.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICEMEN'S CENTER

MEZZANINE FLOOR

LITTLE BUILDING, 80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen Welcome

Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 A.M. to 11 P.M.
Sundays— 1 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Events Tonight

Pro Hockey
Montreal Canadiens vs. Boston Bruins at Boston Garden, 8:15 p. m.

College Hockey
Boston College vs. Northeastern at Boston Arena, 8:00 p. m.

Hub Notes

Training at Home

In line with the new training trend, catcher Johnny Peacock of the Red Sox told Fenway Park by letter yesterday that he plans to do some preliminary conditioning down in his native Fremont, N. C., before reporting to Manager Joe Cronin at Tufts College indoor cage the last week in March. A letter from Dick Newsome revealed that he plans to do the same at his Carolina home. Dick, by the way, has worked out at Tufts before.

* * *

Along with hearing from Peacock and Newsome, General Manager Eddie Collins of the Sox announced that the team will be housed at the Hotel Kenmore while training, which leaves the boys within walking distance of Fenway Park when out-of-doors conditioning begins. Some of the players, such as Cronin, Tony Lupien, Skeeter Newsome and Jim Tabor, will probably live at their homes, which are near by. The Tufts site is handy to Coach Tom Daly, whose Medford home is almost across the street from the cage.

* * *

The Braves hear that young Bob Detweiler, rookie third sacker who came up late in 1942 and made a good impression with Allston customers, has been inducted into the Army and is stationed at New Cumberland, Pa. Other big league ball players at New Cumberland are Pat Mullin of the Tigers and Tommy Hughes of the Phils.

* * *

The Northeastern hockey varsity plays a return engagement with the Boston College Eagles at the Arena this evening, a New England League contest. In the first game the Eagles swamped the Huskies, 11-5. The Northeastern basketball varsity meets Connecticut tomorrow afternoon at Storrs and Springfield College on Friday here. On Saturday Foxy Flumere takes his quintet to Worcester for a game with Worcester P. I. The Huskies are trailing the second-place Connecticut five in the New England League.

* * *

The local Coast Guard and Camp Edwards play the second game of their home-and-home basketball series this evening at the Jordan gym in Charlestown. The soldiers won the first game, a thriller, by a 66-62 tally at Edwards about a month ago.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Charming room in attractive private home; warm and bright; semi-private bath. Telephone FL. 9-1289.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive, front double room, $7.50; kitchen privileges; elevator; near church. CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 65 E. 55th St. (Apt. 9C)—Comfortably furnished bed-sitting room for lady; southern exposure. EL. 5-5035 mornings.

N. Y. C., 81st St. West—Lovely warm single in immaculate apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator. TR. 4-4775 evenings.

NEW YORK CITY—Large room, near all transportation, West Side. Call Academy 4-1793.

PAYING GUESTS

A HOME within a home; temp. or perm.; rooms, bath; quiet, exclusive; housekeeping privileges. Mrs. D. G. Knox, Aiken, So. Carolina.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WARNER CO., INC.
Since 1898
EXPERT CONVEYORS
of BETTER FURNITURE
Main Office: 13 Winchester Street, Medford, Mass. MYS. 0020
Branch Office: 117 Water Street, Boston HUB. 2480
N. Y., Conn., N. J., Phila., Washington, D. C.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

For reliable nurses call
THE HILL REGISTRY
UN 4-9136 (N. Y. C.)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT FOREMAN
Permanent position for capable man under 45; draft exempt. Apply in person to:
EARLY & MOOR, INC., SAUSAGE CASINGS
139 Blackstone Street, Boston

METHODS ENGINEERS
TOOL ENGINEERS
TOOL DESIGNERS
PROJECT MANAGER
Positions in Connecticut.
Good salary plus bonus. Good firm.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET BOSTON

PORTLAND, MAINE — Experienced watchmaker wanted in store serving good clientele; old established business; give references Write Box L-14. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN WANTED

Draft Deferred—To develop a new department of an interesting transportation business in Boston. Office and outside work. Salary and car furnished. Reply must state age, education, dependents and previous work. Box H-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Shop superintendent, experienced on high-grade stationery work; permanent position; give full details in letter. Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERT FINGERWAVER and manicurist wanted, 5th Ave., vicinity. Write Box H-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE, Protestant, experienced for baby 2 months and child 3½ years; room and bath with baby; good salary; references required. Write Box 228, Englewood, N. J., or phone Englewood 3-7181.

SALESGIRLS
Part time work. Apply FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE, 235 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST with many years of nursing experience wishes position as nurse-companion or housekeeper-nurse; N. Y. C. or vicinity; best references. Write Box H-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK, excellent manager, equal chef; years' experience; fine refs.; Protestant, American-born; no other work; $100.00. Write Box X-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

RELIABLE American woman desires day work 9 to 4. $3 and car fare; A-1 references. BERTHA DOWNS, 209 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

YOUNG lady, capable, willing, presently employed selling department store, desires change, stenographic position. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St. N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO 0302.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3798 (Mass.)

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, Mimeographing; work also accepted by mail. FAYE DELMAN, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Tel. REctor 2-7707.

TYPEWRITERS

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS TYPEWRITERS for the armed forces. Sell through an authorized dealer. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston Street, Walker Building, Boston. Han. 3121.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C. MU-2-0253.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Big Cash Prices for Worn Fur Coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. OPP. MACY'S. N. Y. C. CHICK. 4-4408.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45 St., N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7348.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BURY, COTTAGE FOR SALE (four rooms). For further information apply to MRS. BITCON, 293 Walshaw Road, Bury.

WANTED TO BUY

IDLE CAPITAL! Convert your Home Movie Projector into cash. 8, 9.5 and 16mm. Home Movies and 16mm. Home Talkies; also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras are still wanted. Please release yours. Top prices paid. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127, New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON: Private hotel, 13, St. George's Sq., Westminster — S. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road Regent Hotel
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tel. Jes. 906.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h and c water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

BLACKBURN

TONS OF COMFORT
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
TEL. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

BRADFORD

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (8 lines)

BOLTON

Wm. Barlow
A Footwear Specialist whose shoes will give your feet their own personal fitting
61 & 63 Knowsley St. Bolton Lancs.

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St. & Market St.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

BURNLEY

Bailey's
DRAPERS LTD.
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & CO.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15, SKINNERGATE

DERBY

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
43/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Chas. Howe
Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery
Orchard Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 1066

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Robinson's Linen Co., Ltd.
LINENS of EVERY KIND
The best we can do under war conditions afterwards always the finest quality as supplied for 40 years.
7, Barton Sq., St. Annes Sq., Manchester 2

SHOES WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
FOR FASHIONS, FURNITURE, FABRICS
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

BUSS
For Quality Hardware Brushes Cutlery
23, King St. Phone BLA. 6775
MANCHESTER

ELOCUTION
MISS UNA RASHLEIGH
Public Reading and Speaking
All Branches of Dramatic Art
33, Blackfriars St., Manchester, 3 BLA. 1537

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

The best HOME GROWN PRODUCE
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

Savoy Cafe
SOUTH PARADE

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
Sunblinds and Inside Blinds
for Shop, House, Factory and Public Buildings PHONE 75478.

ROCHDALE

SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF FINSTONE ST. Tel. 24295

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Marian Cooper
Permanent and Marcel Waving
Beauty Preparations
Manicure
Palatine Chambers
Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie
Confectionery
and Cafe
FOR HIGHEST QUALITY AND SERVICE
Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence
335, 337, Lord St., and 165, Lord St.

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

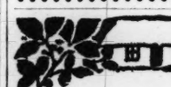
PRINTERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURING
STATIONERS
Wilson Guthrie & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109. BUCHANAN STREET

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W 2

A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701, Pollokshaws Rd., S. 1 Ph. Pollok 1437

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign
BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

THE MISSES MARTIN
Ladies' Hairdressers
Macdonald Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture, etc.
15, Baliol St., C. 3. Tel. Douglas 3602

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone: BELL 1616. Estab. 1895
J.W.BLACK
64 RHYMER ST.
GLASGOW, N.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

HELENSBURGH

Valeting and Tailoring
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87, West Clyde St., Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of every conceivable kind

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES
THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OF SOUTH AMERICA IS NEARLY TWICE THAT OF ANY OTHER CONTINENT.
IT'S A FACT BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA, IN 1848, DIPPED THEIR WHITE UNIFORMS IN MUDDY WATER FOR CAMOUFLAGE, THEREBY ORIGINATING MILITARY KHAKI
Bizerte
Ferryville
THE LAKE WHICH FORMS THE INNER HARBOR OF BIZERTE IS FIFTY MILES LONG AND DEEP ENOUGH FOR THE LARGEST BATTLESHIPS.
K. PARRIS

Daily Quotation

DETERMINE that the thing can and shall be done, and then we shall find the way.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Caption Contest

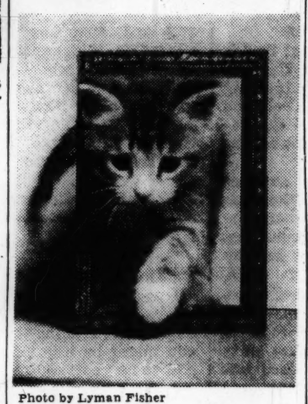


Photo by Lyman Fisher

The majority of the captions supplied by our readers for the above picture favored the following three titles. Therefore we are omitting our usual practice of printing the best ten titles.

"I've Been Framed"

Richard H. Arlidge, Scottsville, N. Y.; Emma E. Armstrong, Peoria, Ill.; Jennie Belbes, Chicago; Mrs. W. G. Bishop, Lincoln, Neb.; Anna E. Bronson, Port Ewen, N. Y.; G. W. Copp, Oak Park, Ill.; Ethel J. Davis, Peterham, Mass.; Nancy Ann De Groff, Lawrence, N. Y.; Dorothy L. Druege, Elmhurst, Ill.; Ina May Gernandt, Detroit; Margaret P. Gillies, Quincy, Mass.; Benj. Goldin, Cora Lorimer, New York; Winthrop Grice, Newton Center, Mass.; Ida J. Harr, Wooster, Ohio.; Mary Haskell, Maplewood, N. J.; Ralph C. Holmes, Shreveport, La.; Lillie E. Jeckel, Freeport, N. Y.; Goldie Kelso, Omaha, Neb.; Helen B. Kennelly, Brooklyn; Roy Kenworthy, Vivien A. Marput, East Orange, N. J.; August Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lenora R. Moyer, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. G. W. Nellis, West Roxbury, Mass.; H. Stanley Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.; Gladys E. Rodd, Arlington, Mass.; Max J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. H. Smith, Baltimore; Rena B. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; Lola M. Stephenson, Kansas City, Mo.; Laura R. Strickland, Franklin, Mass.; Mildred Stuart, Philadelphia; J. B. Taylor, Wheaton, Ill.; Ruth Thomas, Indianapolis; L. M. Tyler, Boston; Sergt. P. Van Landingham, Camp Forrest, Tenn.; Mary Walz, Perry, Iowa; Merle Wise, Marion, Ind.; A. C. Zimmerman, Gary, Ind.; Julia Holan, Long Beach, Calif.; E. Le M. Angerman, Washington, D. C.; Ethel Blaney, Santa Maria, Calif.; Audrey Connor, Evanston, Ill.; W. J. Conover, Victoria, B. C.; Isabella Crocker, San Francisco; Maud Grom, Elsie M. Hall, Los Angeles; Mrs. Wayne Hamilton, Linton, Ind.; Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.; Velma McEntire, El Paso; Effie M. Miles, Seattle; Mrs. F. P. Ogden, Edinburg, Texas; Mrs. John Shields, Kansas City, Mo.; Grace Nixon Stecher, Seattle; Irene H. Tuttle, San Francisco; Mrs. John B. Williams, Oakland, Calif.; Margaret Williams, Regina, Sask.; Sylvia Weber, San Francisco.

"Through the Looking-Glass"

Mrs. George N. Annis, Johnston, R. I.; W. H. Arkenbourgh, Schenectady, N. Y.; E. M. Barker, Newport, R. I.; Barbara Bates, Bedford, Mass.; Mabel Bucknam, Brookline, Mass.; Maude G. Carlton, Manchester, N. H.; Harold A. Cowles, Rochester, N. Y.; M. L. Downer, Helen M. Palmer, Alice R. Tayley, Boston; Clarena Hunter, Muncie, Ind.; Elizabeth R. King, Washington, D. C.; Margaret Kroeck, Chicago; Lucille E. Leishman, Waban, Mass.; M. H. Mason, Cambridge, Mass.; Frances H. McLaughlin, North Bienheim, N. Y.; Mary Rathke, Flushing, N. Y.; Wesley H. Seifert, Dallas, Texas; Carolyn E. Senk, White Plains, N. Y.; Thelma White, Auburn, Maine; Blanche H. Wiers, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. W. J. Conover, Victoria, B. C.; D. Ada Gee, Los Angeles; Mrs. S. Herbert Hare, Kansas City, Mo.; Marianna Priest, Summit, N. J.

"Stepping Out"

Antoinette Babson, Janet Pierce, Chicago; Lilias Dwinell, Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. S. L. Faust, Westfield, N. J.; Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.; Gladys M. Haynes, Kenmore, N. Y.; Gertrude N. Marshall, Indianapolis; Belle Meyer, New York; George Neill, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Clara Peterson, Livingston, Mont.; Leita W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.; Irving Schwerke, Appleton, Wis.; Arthur Sycamore, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: However, the soldiers on the various fronts don't stage any sympathetic strikes to show their affection for strikers who are slowing down war work at home.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: American motorists who have trouble getting gas will enjoy the sorrows of Adolf. He went clear to the Caucasus for oil and didn't get a windshield wipe.

Detroit News: We had thought of breaking with a policy of ignoring anonymous letters, and offering a prize for the outstanding specimen received in '43—perhaps an anonymous check for a large amount.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Wood of Growing Trees Can Be Dyed Different Colors?

The staining and dyeing of finished lumber is a process in which, in most cases, the color does not extend very deeply into the body of the wood. An experimenter, however, claims to have developed a means of coloring the wood of living trees in such fashion that when the treated trees later are felled and sawed into lumber, the wood thus obtained will be uniformly and beautifully colored from heart to bark.

The color thus introduced into the wood is said to be practically indelible, being resistant to the bleaching action either of acid or of water.

The inventor of the process maintains also that the use of dye does not injure the tree.

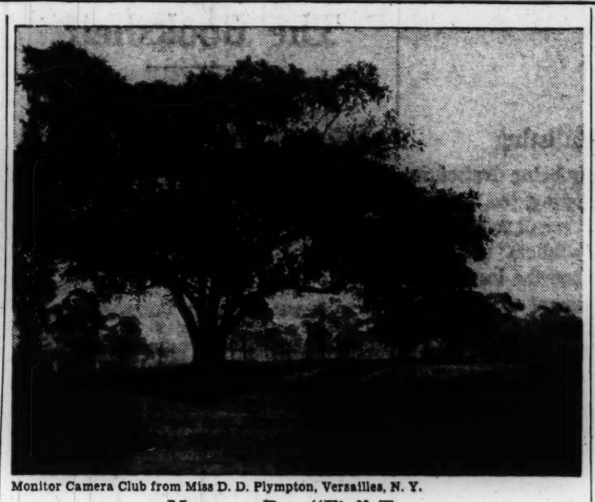
The trees dyed experimentally include small beech, birch, and maple trees. The treatment involves first, the boring of several holes at the base of the trunk. Next, the holes are fitted with valved metal tubes, connected with containers hung from the tree branches and serving as reservoirs for the dye.

The liquid flows through the tubes by gravity into the holes in the trunk, where it mingles with the circulating sap of the tree. The movement of the sap carries the coloring matter (the composition of which is kept secret by the inventor) to every part of the tree. The time required to complete the dyeing process is given as two days for small trees and four days or more for larger ones.

By means of this dyeing system, natural wood has been colored lavender, blue, yellow, and orange. Tests indicate that dye-treated trees have harder wood than untreated trees of the same variety, which, for some woodworking purposes, may be an advantage.

This new dyed wood has been made into colored umbrella handles, candlesticks, buttons, etc. These products need no staining or painting — only polishing.

—W. P. Keasbey



Monitor Camera Club from Miss D. D. Plympton, Versailles, N. Y.

Moreton Bay "Fig" Tree

This tree, photographed in Melbourne, Australia, is called a fig tree because of a fig-shaped fruit which, by the way, is not edible.

They Say:

Indicative of Australian goodwill toward American troops are these lines entitled "Australian Song of Thanksgiving." Originating from an Australian source the poem was forwarded by a Pasadena, Calif., reader.

The Americans have taken
All my chewing gum and bacon,
And it's hard to find a biscuit for my tea.
Though my waist line's getting thinner
As there's no more pork for dinner
(The Americans have got it all)
Thanks Be!

There are things I'd fail to muster
From Cape York to far Augusta;
No flats, no jam, no girls, no ham for me.
But I'll shout despite frustrations,
And these manifest privations
(The American have got them all)
Thanks Be!

For today I toast Old Glory,
And I ponder on the story
Of a fleet of Jap ships underneath the sea,
Whose designs upon Australia
Were translated into failure.
The Americans—they Got Them All,
Thanks Be!

Three Guesses
Answer: Item—time, emit, mite

Three Guesses

Take an "item," mix it well,
Get what clocks are meant to tell,
Get a verb, and last of all
A thing that's very, very small.

Answer Appears Elsewhere on Page

The United States is more sparsely settled than any major nation except Russia.

In Lighter Vein

Now Accustomed To It

"Among them are Highlanders, who disembarked to the skirl of the bagpipes, a new instrument to the Algerians. Algiers is now almost back to normal."—Inverness Courier, spotted by Punch.

Acclimatized

In the train recently a woman from an inland town was talking about her air-raid experiences. There hadn't been many and they weren't very spectacular—but she talked steadily for more than thirty minutes.

At last another woman, who had mentioned earlier that her home was in Hull, said quietly: "But, you know, "we've had quite a lot of bombs in Hull."

"Ah, yes," replied the lady of the reminiscences, "but you're used to it!" —Answers

Truth Follows

Complaints still come from America that the Germans get their lies in before the British censors release the true version.

This "time-lag" recalls a telegram sent to King George during the last war by the Army leader after an important victory over the Turks. Handicapped by having to express himself in a foreign tongue, he wired:

"Our victorious troops have captured one of the enemy's divisions near Tafileh. The truth follows by post." —Exchange

MANPOWER PRIMER

A Some towns have manpower SURPLUS
B Others have manpower SHORTAGES and
HELP WANTED MEN-WOMEN
C Strained Housing, Transportation and Health facilities
D So DON'T go to a war production center unless United States Employment Service tells you it's OK.
E If you live in a war center switch to a war job and STAY ON IT —

Mongrel and Fish Hooks

He was just a little mongrel dog playing in his owner's cellar and when he came upon a lure float with eight fish hooks attached he began to chew on it with all a puppy's zest. Seven of the hooks became embedded in his mouth, paws, and legs causing his to bark with terror and pain. In the confusion that followed a call was sent to a hospital for a physician and an ambulance as well as a call to the S. P. C. A. Doctor C— with the ambulance was first to arrive on the scene but in spite of his surprise at finding he had been called to attend a dog instead of a person, he took the puppy to the hospital where he attended him with the same care that he would have given a child and when doggy was relieved and made quite comfortable he returned him to his grateful owner.

Needless to say this kindly deed won the praise and commendation of the entire community.

A Verse for Today . . .

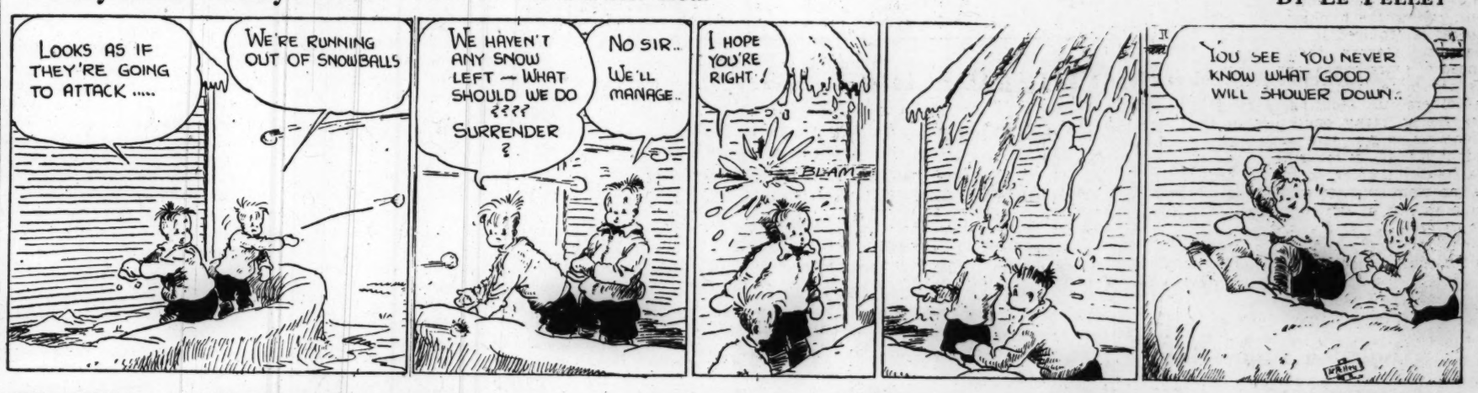
Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks.
—I THESS. 5:16, 17, 18

NEWS ITEM— WILKES BARRE, PA. :- WITH THE FUEL SITUATION ACUTE, MORE COAL MINERS GO ON STRIKE

COAL MINE CLOSED BY STRIKE
IN PENNSYLVANIA
COLD HOMES NO COAL
WAR PLANT
WAR WORKERS COLD HOME NO COAL
IN OTHER EASTERN STATES
THE STRIKING MINERS DISREGARD THE NATION'S WELFARE
EVERY STRIKER SHOULD BE PUT RIGHT IN AN ARMY UNIFORM
IN WASHINGTON
WE DON'T WANT OUR UNIFORM DISGRACED BY ANY STRIKERS
THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUT 'EM IN UNIFORM, BUT SEND 'EM BACK TO THE MINES-AND AT A SOLDIERS PAY
IN THE ARMY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Even in the Darkest Hour*

By Le Pelley


LOOKS AS IF THEY'RE GOING TO ATTACK .....
WE'RE RUNNING OUT OF SNOWBALLS
WE HAVEN'T ANY SNOW LEFT — WHAT SHOULD WE DO ???? SURRENDER ?
NO SIR.. WE'LL MANAGE..
I HOPE YOU'RE RIGHT!
BLAM
YOU SEE.. YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT GOOD WILL SHOWER DOWN..

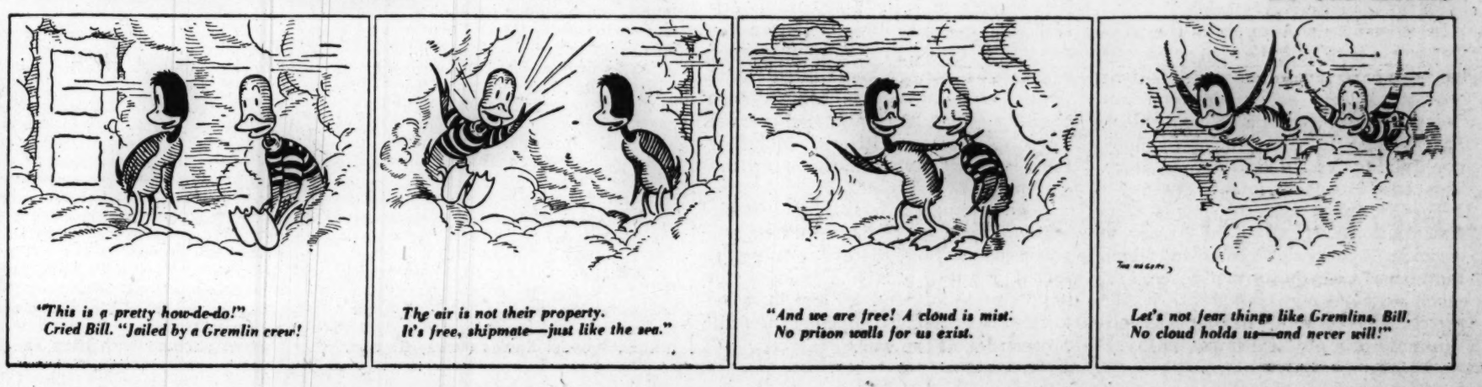
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ol' Pete Can Do Without Bones—But He Must Have His Joke!*

By Rodgers

At the meeting of the Gloorre Chasers today old Peter suddenly wagged, "How about a good old-fashioned Bone Gnawing Festival?"
Boy, for a moment we thought he had some bones stowed away-and did we pick up our ears!
But we soon found out he was only joking!
BOW-WOW! GR-R-R! WOOF!
Shucks! I suppose a poor joke is better than none-
At least, that's what ol' Pete tried to tell us!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Clears the Way*

By The Hagers


"This is a pretty how-de-do!" Cried Bill. "Jailed by a Gremlin crew!
The air is not their property. It's free, shipmate—just like the sea."
"And we are free! A cloud is mist. No prison walls for us exist.
Let's not fear things like Gremlins, Bill. No cloud holds us—and never will!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Leningrad

The breaking of the siege of Leningrad is, like the fall of the Bastille, not merely a freeing of captives, but a signal of freedoms to come that thrills round the world. For the city that Peter the Great built on the Neva marshes as a link with western civilization has been for seventeen months a symbol of heroic resistance to the decivilizing, world-oppressing sweep of Nazi barbarism. As it stood like a rock against that tide, its release will most plainly mark for men everywhere the recession of Hitler's power.

Moscow's reports that the Red Army has sundered the shackles of steel and concrete which the Germans had clamped around the city will bring fresh hope to other peoples still in the grip of the Nazi war machine. They appear definite and detailed, telling of the smashing of a ring of fortifications eight miles wide in places with which the city had been encircled. The Germans have not raised the siege, but with Schlüsselburg recaptured, the Russians will have a real corridor into the city and if their drive continues should soon threaten the German lines to the south.

The Germans had never completely invested the city, never quite closed the life line of Lake Ladoga, over the ice of which the Russians even operated a railway for three or four months in winter. But all communications had been under heavy bombardment and rations were reduced to a quarter of a pound of bread a day. Newsweek estimates that half of the city of 3,000,000 perished. Many of Leningrad's vital war factories continued to work even under constant bombing and shelling and last summer 20,000 acres of streets, squares, and empty lots were turned into gardens.

Some 90,000 children went on with their schooling in wrecked buildings or air-raid shelters. Even theaters continued to operate in temperatures below freezing. When German shelling stopped the waterworks, men hauled supplies from Lake Ladoga on sleds. Hospitals were improvised and those in merely grave need helped those in desperation. In a hundred ways the people of Leningrad proved how humanity can carry on under the worst attacks of Nazi inhumanity.

Leningrad symbolized also the extent to which war has turned civilians into fighters on a hundred fronts. As at Stalingrad, the battle lines invaded the city, and one jest of the people was to ask streetcar conductors, "Are you headed for the park or the front?" There are now various speculations as to whether the breaking of the siege will lead to a general withdrawal of German forces in the North. Some observers believe it will be doubly difficult for Finland to keep on and that the Nazis will soon be falling back in the Baltic States.

Such developments will depend on how much Hitler is willing to spend or can spend on holding that section of the long Russian line. Leningrad freed will undoubtedly be a threat to the whole northern military position of the Nazis. But above all Leningrad freed endangers German morale and signalizes for unconquerable peoples everywhere the approaching day of their own release.

Isolation Impossible

The changed military picture that will confront the United States at the end of this war was brought home at the recent meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers. These men, who recently have been delving into the past, present, and future of airplanes more than into that of motor cars, say they can easily discern on the horizon considerable technical advancement.

Within the coming five years, points out A. W. Herrington of Marmon-Herrington, the improvement in planes will be such that never again will England, or any other nation, be able to act as a buffer, holding off the aggressor while America gets its war production rolling. "America will live in constant danger," he emphasizes, "of having its existing production facilities destroyed before it is aware it is attacked."

In other words, America in the postwar world is to be somewhat as Europe has been in recent decades, with nations open to attack, and under constant necessity to be prepared and alert. Europe tried to solve the problem by maintaining costly armies and fleets. This hasn't been a notable success.

The European example should spur Americans to strive all the harder to organize a postwar world in which there shall be stability and peace. For, much as some may still desire it, the march of invention is making isolationism more of a physical impossibility.

Dollars Enlisting

Dollars are not only being drafted in this war, they're enlisting, too.

At Houston, Texas, a call for 36,000,000 green-backed "soldiers" for another cruiser to replace the lost Houston brought an enlistment of 85,000,000 eager silver certificates.

News of the sinking of the Cruiser Atlanta has caused a strange rustling among Atlanta bank accounts, as patriotic dollars rush for the United States Treasury and a career in the Navy.

One might not suspect a silver disk or a green bit of paper of having much of a heart. But there's proof to the contrary. When a 14-year-old girl in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was robbed of her War Savings Stamps just as she was about to purchase her first War Bond with hard-saved candy and movie money, billfolds and change purses became exceedingly agitated. Dimes and dollars began behaving like Mexican jumping beans, and before you could say Uncle Sam, enough volunteers had rushed from all directions to replace the stolen stamps.

In Boston, the United War Fund is calling for 7,800,000 enrollees, representing the largest war-chest mobilization ever undertaken. Thousands of volunteers have rushed to join the dollar-sign troops, even before the opening of the drive.

Many millions of silver soldiers have already signed up with the War Bond division and seen service. News from the front would seem to indicate that these pocketbook volunteers are exceedingly tough on the enemy.

The U. S. Needs Argentine Beef

Common sense and common honesty demand that President Roosevelt be given the opportunity immediately to suspend tariff regulations which hamper the war effort or work hardship on those engaged therein. Principal among these is the clause in the notorious Smoot-Hawley tariff act of 1930 which prohibits the importation of beef from Argentina.

Latest in a long list of protestants against the sanitary embargo in the tariff law is the head of the New England Food Council, comprising 12,000 butchers, meat cutters, and food-store employees, who is frank to say that the South American product is "superior." If he means superior to the type of beef that comes to New England, he is eminently correct. But not only the Northeastern States, but every State in the Union is experiencing a meat shortage which shipments from the Argentine Republic would alleviate.

The embargo against South American beef is purely an artificial barrier maintained in behalf of a comparatively few beef growers of the United States. It began as a temporary measure in 1927 to halt the importation of meat from a region where the hoof and mouth disease of cattle was prevalent. Even that embargo was probably unnecessary, as the weight of laboratory evidence indicates the disease cannot be carried by frozen meat. Great Britain imports 80 per cent of its beef from the Argentine, accepting a certificate guaranteeing the health of butchered animals.

The friends of those who profit from the tariff-bolstered price of beef in the United States incorporated the 1927 embargo into the tariff law and, by changing the word "region" to "country," effectively froze the temporary sanitary precaution into a permanent ban. Importation was thus prohibited from the entire Argentine Republic, instead of from the localities where the disease might exist.

Next to Canada, Argentina is the best customer of the United States in this hemisphere. Meat is that nation's principal crop. Its national attitudes largely stem from this chief economic base, or are influenced by it. Germany won many friends in this South American country by stepping up its Argentine frozen-beef purchases from 11 million pounds in 1935 to 110 million in 1938. Quite aside, however, from the advantage of gaining Argentine good will in this manner, the United States should buy Argentine beef—in such quantity as can be transported because North American citizens, including those engaged in war industries, are undergoing a beef famine.

A new Congress is sitting in Washington. It can prove its usefulness and good sense by immediately granting the recent request of the President for authority to suspend for the duration tariff laws which impede the full prosecution of the war.

The Bookshelf

Crucible for Liberation

In COVERING THE MEXICAN FRONT (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3), Betty Kirk portrays Mexico in its world stature.

The book towers among its contemporaries on Mexico by its sincerity of purpose, its forthright convictions, its direct style that often is brilliant, and its integrity as a reporter's own account from inside the Mexico of these past six years. During those years Miss Kirk served The Christian Science Monitor as a perceptive and valued correspondent.

Miss Kirk is animated by a deep sympathy for the Mexican masses as they struggle to throw off old tyrannies. Her hero-in-chief is Lazaro Cardenas, and she marshals evidence to sustain her judgment of him as one of the great men of this time.

A strong point made for former President Cardenas is his courageous support of the Spanish Republic at a time when the "noninterveners" in London, Paris, and Washington were permitting Hitler and Mussolini to install Caudillo Franco in Spain. Mexico sent arms and ammunition to the Republicans.

Mexico's leadership in Spanish-speaking America is portrayed as succeeding to the position long sought by Argentina. Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla is presented in a full-length portrait as the "Man of America." His eloquence and initiative at the Rio de Janeiro Conference are undisputed.

Yet here, as elsewhere, Miss Kirk is conscious of Mexico to a degree that at times blurs the outlines of larger forces in play on the South American continent. These forces are increasingly centered on Brazil. Her assumption that Mexico is the gateway to Latin America and its natural leader is too largely a view seen from near the Rio Grande. Latin America as a whole is actually approached by routes that frequently by-pass Mexico.

Well sustained is Miss Kirk's underlying theme that the depressed millions of Latin America must be liberated, and that Mexico is the crucible for the first large-scale seethings of this liberation. She goes further and points out that Mexico in 1910 launched its social revolution seven years ahead of Russia, so establishing a claim to world leadership in this field.

In dealing with internal aspects of Mexico's revolution, Miss Kirk sets out to marshal a convincing and objective appraisal of this vast social experiment. There are flashes of insight into the difficulties and failures that accompany, without discrediting, a social crusade of such magnitude. But the scene does not come fully into light. Possibly it is too soon for definitive evidence on the revolution's results in actual practice.

Early in the book there are some sweeping generalizations that would have been toned down by more careful editing. The page on Puritanism displays a profound misconception of that robust way of life. The sordid side of what happens in Latin America or anywhere when the "thou shalt nots" are tossed aside is glossed over with a romantic and inaccurate picture of "art and elegance."

On the whole, it is a work of great seriousness, scope, and readability. R. H. S.

To a Younger Brother on His Entering the Army:

Dear Tom:

All your life you have looked up to me, but all that is over. Now I'm looking up to you and I can't tell you how proud I am. I have always tried to help and guide you but now you are entering upon a new life about which I unfortunately know nothing. From being with soldiers at the canteen I can give you one bit of advice. You and the other boys are in the Army to do a dirty job—a job that must be done before you can return to doing what you like best. Do you see what I'm driving at? A few of the men I've seen don't know what it's all about, and having nothing to which they can hold, they lose themselves in a tragic effort to have "fun" before they go into action. You're a level-headed kid with all the sense in the world and I'm not a bit worried about your success or safety in your new life. You are always directed and protected by God no matter where you are or what you are doing. God is omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient and you can never be separated from Him. This is the thought that came to me last night and helped me so much.

You know without my saying so that I would give up life itself for you, so understand that I'm trying harder than ever to advise you correctly. You're a man now and will have to assume the responsibilities of a man—and I know you are ready for your true manhood.

Tommy—above all don't ever allow yourself to be influenced by your weaker companions in any way and above all—retain your faith in God and His protection.

Beverly Hills, Calif. FRANK

Mirror of World Opinion

A Prayer for Our Enemies

In the far days of Queen Elizabeth—days of war when the Spanish Armada threatened England—someone, whose name is now lost, wrote this "Prayer for Our Enemies":

"Merciful and loving Father, we beseech Thee most humbly, even with all our hearts, to pour out upon our enemies with bountiful hand, whatsoever things Thou knowest may do them good.

"And chiefly a sound and uncorrupt mind, wherethrough they may know Thee and love Thee in true charity and with their whole heart, and love us Thy children for Thy sake.

"Let not their first hating of us turn to their harm, seeing that we cannot do them good for want of ability.

"Lord, we desire their amendment and our own. Separate them not from us by punishing them, but join and knit them to us by Thy favorable dealing with them.

"And seeing that we be all ordained to be citizens of the one Everlasting City, let us begin to enter into that way here already by mutual love which may bring us right forth thither."—*Cedar Rapids* (Iowa) *Gazette*.

Not Apt to Get Much Sympathy

Army Seeking to Curb Indulgences

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is no one popular statement that is so untrue as that the Army or the Government as represented by the Army is doing aught else than trying to eliminate both the vices firmly grounded in the individual before induction into the service and the results of such indulgence.

To us connected with the armed services it is no less than treasonable to make such statements, for we know just how hard the officers, as individuals, and the Government as a whole, are trying to furnish healthy entertainment, inspiration toward clean, wholesome thinking, and religious activities. It is a requirement that officers make all possible effort to see that these men in their commands so deport themselves as to be a credit to the service and, more important, to themselves as individuals.

The Government has spent thousands of dollars erecting chapels on each camp where there is room enough for all men who wish to attend religious services. There are the Post Chaplain and one assistant for each one thousand men. Therefore there is no excuse for the cry of irreligion in the service.

Also at each camp and many times in the battalions and companies there is a recreational center where entertainments of high caliber are given either by the talents of the men themselves or of visiting entertainers. Music and vaudeville are regular features, with frequent dances. Often the USO, American Legion and other patriotic clubs furnish local dances and parties, and there are theaters where first-run pictures are shown at a nominal price.

All these things have been public domain for the papers and magazines have carried pictures and articles giving statistics; therefore it is wholly inexcusable for even the most elementary reader not to know these things. If they would only pause and consider facts, or try to obtain them, rather than go about blurting out manifest untruths, they would know that even for the most prosaic of reasons the Government could not afford to aid and abet indulgences. C. K.

Cambridge, Mass.

"Independent Thinkers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What a wholesome experience it is to read the inaugural address of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as a constructive alternative to the New Deal, instead of listening to the pseudo Republicans who have had the center of the stage for the last few years and are but expounders of the New Deal modified.

Real Republicans are independent thinkers and are not confused by New Deal fallacies nor its money-spending proclivities.

Minneapolis, Minn. L. H. C.

Postwar Education in England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondents' articles on this subject of postwar education have been read with interest in this country. As in the last war, when the late H. A. L. Fisher was Minister for Education, and the stirring of interest in broadening the basis of education culminated in the Fisher Act of 1918, so now under the regime of R. A. Butler at the Board of Education, public interest, especially among educationists, is centered upon the proposals which are expected to be included in the Butler Act of 1943.

One of the topics which has been under keen discussion is the future of secondary education and the English public schools. To the average American reader this is always a misleading title. Instead of these institutions being open to the public they have been for generations the preserve of the upper and middle classes.

Most people will be prepared to agree that there is something these schools and they only can give, which makes it desirable not only that they shall survive but that their doors shall be opened to a wider section of the public. This it is proposed shall be brought about by arrangements between the governing bodies of the schools and the education authorities.

Among those which have already led the way and announced the details of their scheme is Winchester College, one of the oldest of these schools, having been founded by William of Wykeham in 1369. It is known also that other public schools are considering new plans, and that the governing body of Mill Hill School, for example, has determined upon a special plan of its own.

J. DOUGLAS MITCHELL

Westminster, England

"Books and Authors"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much entertained reading the essay, "Books and Authors," on the Editorial Page. After reading it it occurred to me that you might be interested in an experience I had some years ago.

I knew a group of artists and writers that met once a week for discussions on art and literature. One night one of them said to the others, "Have any of you fellows read a book called 'The Breath on the Stairs'?" He kept a perfectly straight face and the others apparently believed there was such a book.

Some time later this fellow paid a visit to one of his friends in his home. His eyes nearly popped out of his head when he saw his friend reading a book, the title of which conspicuously printed on the cover was "The Breath on the Stairs." Later on it turned out that this man had gone to all the trouble of having a cover printed and dummied up with blank pages.

Those were the days when paper could be had very easily. PERCY WAXMAN

New York

Reasons Enough

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read The Christian Science Monitor. I enjoy a sense of security and real satisfaction in the knowledge that I am reading facts and am, therefore, not wasting time.

I enjoy the literary and artistic touches, the like of which I do not find in any other newspaper.

I enjoy the book reviews, and the comments on moving pictures which guide me to the worth-while pictures (and save me from the silly ones).

The quality of the paper, the type, general make-up of the pages, and the outstanding quality of the illustrations, satisfy.

FRANCIS C. G. WOODMAN

Newburyport, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Howlers on the Air

By Sydney A. Clark

A friend of mine who is a collector of radio howlers, including all varieties of solecisms, barbarisms and plain blunders, induced me some time ago to start collecting items heard over my own radio to compare with his collection. Every quarter we exchange lists and are sure thereby to have fresh entertainment for ourselves and our friends. We keep note also of the perpetrators, chiefly newscasters and war commentators, but in recording hereinafter a few of the items I shall withhold identities and thus spare personal feelings. Any resemblance of these perpetrators to radiorators of your acquaintance, dear reader, may be "purely coincidental."

Three classics from my own memory spurred me to accept the challenge and engage in this collector's hobby. Two of them, dating from 1938, were heard from a small California station and the third was heard on a major network last summer.

"Hitler's cow caught the French off guard," said a newscaster in discussing Hitler's invasion of Austria. For a moment my family and I were completely baffled. We did not even know Hitler kept a cow. Then it flashed upon us. Somebody had evidently told the bright young newscaster that final letter of the French word *coup* was silent. He was proud of his knowledge and took pains to mention Hitler's cow no less than three times in fifteen minutes.

The same young man found it his duty to play a great many phonograph records for radio listeners and he conscientiously mixed highbrow offerings with the lighter numbers by crooners and popular name bands. Announcing one of the quality records he said, "You will now hear Debussy's Engul-féd Cathedral, played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra." Not until we heard the first sombre strains of *La Cathédrale engloutie* did the light break upon us. We had not thought it possible that a mere shifting of accent could make an engulfed cathedral sound like one "fed by angels."

The classic blunder which I heard last summer was made by one of the most popular, able and assured of commentators in his regular evening broadcast. It was merely an exchange of vowels such as may trip the tongue of any public speaker. He referred to the British statesman then attempting to negotiate a settlement with India as Sir Stifford Crapps. This was a howler, indeed. The commentator himself broke down for a moment, and several times, while reading the remainder of his script, he was on the verge of a giggling fit. It appeared to us that persons in the studio must have been mercilessly teasing him.

Current or recent blunders recorded on my list are far too numerous to set down in full. Single-word mispronunciations are legion. A few, culled at random, are: desul'tory; affluent; colyoom'nist (columnist); portentious, artic (arctic); en'tire; De'troit; intrick'acies; exig'encies; assession (accession); and of course kewpons for coupons. One respected radiorator refers regularly to the Alleys, meaning Allies.

Names of places and people, especially in foreign languages, are naturally the richest field of all and sometimes one is tempted to think (although this is not true) that *only* Raymond Gram Swing is meticulously careful in his use of foreign-language names. Stalin is regularly pronounced Stawlin by one famous commentator and similarly Stalingrad is Stawlingrad. Guadalcanal is mishandled by many, my personal favorite among the mispronunciations being Guadawl' canawl'. I have heard the Swiss city of Basle called almost everything from Bazlé to Bassell and I have heard the French weekly *Gringoire* called Granjwar. I have heard the treaty town (and forest) of Compiègne called Compenée.

I like phrase-jumbles and major blunders better than mere mispronunciations and I have secured, as any one may, a very fair collection.

"It is difficult," explained a war analyst, "to navigate a convoy safely through submarine-infected seas."

Perhaps the best item recently was the result of a pause in the wrong place. A reporter dealt with Vice-President Wallace's speech of December 28 as follows: "Wallace proposes a world council to provide security from depression, and war for everyone."

Robert Benchley said of the movies, judging them from his "Ten Years in a Quandary": "One of the most popular pastimes among movie fans is picking out mistakes in the details of a picture. It is a good game, because it takes your mind off the picture." That game is equally good when played with radio waves instead of "flicks."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months.... $6.00 — One month.... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle.....1238 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.